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U.S. ARMS POLICY 'INCREASING' DANGER OF WAR

PM230911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences L. Semekyo article: "The United States Is a Source of Military Danger"; passages in capitals published in bold face]

[Text] Who is to blame for the current **intensification** of international tension and what is the source of military danger? These questions now permeate the debate being conducted in the West on problems of military policy. Despite the desperate attempts of reactionary propaganda to distort the aims and purport of the USSR's peace-loving policy, more and more people are recognizing an obvious fact: The world is certainly not endangered by an imaginary Soviet threat but by a real American threat. They are also arriving at a conclusion about the groundlessness of the "concept of equal responsibility" of the USSR and the United States for tension in the world--a concept which is still current in certain Western circles. The responsibility lies with the United States, as evidenced by irrefutable facts. The chief fact is the obvious attempts of the present American administration to resolve world problems only "from a position of strength," even including the possible use of means of mass destruction. This is nothing but a threat to increase the danger of a new world war. The USSR's defensive might, which curbs the United States' imperial pretensions, is aimed precisely at preventing a new world war.

If you analyze the many facts of the growing American military threat, you can single out two spheres. The first is connected with Washington's views on the nature of possible war and on the very risky methods of waging it. The second includes facts revealing dangerous trends in building the armed forces, above all in the development of the material base of war.

MILITARY-STRATEGIC CONCEPTS. Dangerous changes in U.S. military doctrine occurred at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties. Their general direction is an increase in aggressiveness. In particular, Carter's Directive 59--and the Reagan administration has not renounced it--provided for a gamble on the priority **destruction of military** targets in the USSR by strategic forces in the event of a conflict. This is regardless of the fact that such calculations are hopeless and an increase in the nuclear danger is beyond doubt, which must be taken into account.

Another dangerous change has occurred in this same sphere--toward enhancing the role of theater **[regionalnyye]** nuclear forces, particularly in West Europe. The realization of plans for their buildup and qualitative rearming cannot fail to affect the regional and overall balance of the two opposing sides' nuclear might. Once again, regardless of the futility of the Pentagon's designs to achieve strategic nuclear superiority, the fact remains that a further increase in the danger of war is taking place and this, moreover, in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the USSR and other socialist countries.

This danger is increasing still more in connection with the start of the series production of neutron weapons in the United States. The possibility of the rapid delivery of thousands of neutron warheads to West Europe and also of their secret deployment at American nuclear depots there and the specific combat properties of this weapon make it a factor of strategic significance capable of seriously influencing the overall situation on our continent. Under conditions when Washington is putting forward the absurd idea of the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war, it is precisely neutron weapons that could detonate a all-out nuclear war. They could strike transatlantic "hawks" as an ideal means of inflicting "limited" nuclear strikes and at targets not only in the operational-tactical zone but **also, in time, in the strategic zone.**

The danger of war is also increasing along the lines of the possible use of conventional armed forces. Washington has for the first time proclaimed a policy of protracted conventional war (previously, it was thought that a conventional war could last 2-3 months, after which it would either end or develop into nuclear war).

It has for the first time proclaimed the concept of simultaneously waging two major wars--which means that the United States is prepared to turn a particular local conflict into a war involving the use of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of American soldiers. Now Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger is going even further. He is against establishing a "firm number of wars" which the United States could "wage simultaneously," and he admits that Washington's militarist preparations embrace "many regions close to the Soviet Union and distant from the United States." All this also indicates a growing American threat to peace.

MATERIAL BASE OF WAR. In accordance with its strategic views Washington has adopted a policy of accelerating the buildup of certain types of arms. In the strategic nuclear sphere these are weapons that are capable, according to the calculations of Pentagon strategists, of fulfilling first-strike functions. It is a question of the mobile MX missiles, the new Trident submarine nuclear missile system and the possible production of a new strategic bomber. Considerable significance is also attached to long-range nuclear cruise missiles, with regard to the fact that they can be installed on land, on bombers and on warships.

In the sphere of preparing for a "disarming" strike, preparations for the militarization of space are in full swing in order in a crisis situation to attempt suddenly to put Soviet artificial earth satellites out of action and to use space weapons to destroy Soviet strategic missiles and warheads. By all accounts, the Pentagon sees space as a fundamentally new sphere for a surprise attack.

U.S. militarist circles have recently been talking increasingly frequently about the "advisability" of abandoning the Soviet-American treaty limiting ABM systems, which is plainly preventing the Pentagon from developing the arms race in a new direction. It is perfectly clear that a race for strategic defensive arms would result in a buildup of offensive weapon systems--which would still further exacerbate military confrontation, as well as the situation in the world as a whole.

Regarding American "Euromissiles" and neutron weapons, according to the Pentagon's clear design they must ensure a sufficiently strong strategic and operational-tactical nuclear grouping to wage a nuclear war restricted to the European Continent and thereby divert a counterstrike from U.S. territory. As E. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declared in an interview for the magazine DER SPIEGEL, the 572 medium-range missiles earmarked for deployment in European NATO countries are still not the final figure. "We did not reach agreement on a definite number during the previous talks (within the NATO framework--L.S.). We will see what the situation is...." No comment, as they say. The chief danger here consists of the fact that, having come to believe in the strength of their nuclear strike force in West Europe and in the possibility of "limiting" an exchange of nuclear strikes at their own discretion, some people in Washington might at a critical moment make the truly fatal decision to start such an exchange.

The buildup of conventional arms--land, air and sea--is also being accelerated. Here special attention is being devoted to creating combat, as well as air and sea transportation facilities, in order to have the potential for an armed incursion into other countries in any part of the world within the shortest possible times. "We must strengthen our positions in the world with the help of weapons," U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger declares.

As we see, the scale of U.S. military preparations in itself characterizes the extent of the American military threat hanging over the world. The Reagan administration has proclaimed the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union as the priority task for the next few years. At the same time the eighties are hypocritically described as "extremely dangerous" because of the "Soviet military superiority" that supposedly exists. This lie of the very first water is refuted by dozens, if not hundreds, of analyses conducted in America itself in recent years. They unambiguously confirm the existence of an approximate military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States. However, this equilibrium is not to the liking of militant figures in the present administration, as it hinders the United States' aggressive intentions in the world arena and limits its expansionist actions.

Building up its military might, American imperialism is behaving increasingly aggressively toward all countries which refuse to obey its diktat. Was it long ago that the White House declared that it would not permit any more "new Vietnams"? As is known, the incident in the Gulf of Tonkin, which the Americans themselves provoked in August 1964, was used as the "grounds" for widening aggression against Vietnam. Yet in August 1981 they undertook a provocation over the Gulf of Sidra close to the Libyan coast, when aircraft from the carrier Nimitz attacked two Libyan patrol aircraft. If we add to this the threat to the security of Persian Gulf countries from the U.S. naval armada stationed in the Arabian Sea, the recent landing of an American force at Guantanamo Base on Cuban territory and much besides, we see a single chain of gross provocative actions violating international security.

"Fueling international tension, imperialist circles--above all American imperialist circles--see this as a means of pressuring the socialist countries and developing states," reads the CPSU Central Committee document on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with the leaders of fraternal parties and countries. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are countering the hegemonist U.S. policy with a consistent policy aimed at strengthening peace, curbing and ending the arms race and justly settling crisis situations at the negotiating table.

BIOLOGIST ON U.S. USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN SRV

LD132335 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 18 Sep 81

["Chemical Weapons Were Used by the United States"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep, TASS--"When I hear somebody in the West talking about the use of chemical weapons, I recall the dead forests of Vietnam," the TASS correspondent was told in an interview by Soviet biologist Leo Stepanyan. With a group of specialists, he stayed several months in Vietnam and together with Vietnamese scientists took part in an expedition to the tropical forests of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. "It is here that chemical means, including defoliants, that destroyed life on vast territories, had really been used on a broad scale, Stepanyan went on to say. And all this was done by the U.S. Army which waged in the whole of Vietnam's territory a war to destroy everything that moved. Many times we saw dead and dried forest patches sometimes as big as many square kilometers. They were a grim sight. There is not a single green leaf, and not a single green branch after all these years..." [TASS ellipses]

The use of chemicals on such vast areas has done enormous damage which has not so far been fully calculated, the scientist said. One cannot rule out the likelihood that the chemical preparations used have resulted in the destruction of some types of flora and fauna. There is no doubt that much time and huge investments will be needed to restore life in these territories.

And to us, the Soviet scientists who have seen these terrifying pictures, Leo Stepanyan said in conclusion, are especially outrageous the slanderous allegations of the Americans to the effect that chemical weapons were allegedly utilized in Kampuchea. Irrefutable facts, however, give the lie to this assertion. The truth is that it was the United States that made repeated use of chemical weapons in Indochina and the consequences of these actions can still be seen to this day by anyone.

WARNKE URGES SALT TALKS, HITS ARMS POLICY

PM211201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Call for Talks"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Sep--The United States must return to the negotiating table with the Soviet Union. The policy of confrontation, which is fraught with nuclear war, must be ended. This was stated by the well-known American public figure Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. In an interview for UPI he especially emphasized the importance of making progress in limiting strategic arms and reducing nuclear weapons with a view to reducing tension in the world. Warnke criticized the Reagan administration's abandonment of the SALT talks and its policy of achieving military superiority over the USSR.

MATVEYEV VIEWS GROWING EUROPEAN PEACE MOVEMENT

PM221031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Matveyev article under the rubric "IZVESTIYA International Review": "Reason Against Madness"]

[Text] By Joint Efforts

...When the sea threatens to burst a dam, people work together to repel the onslaught of the elements. When a fire threatens a village, people do not delay--they put out the flames. Now mankind is threatened not by the blind elements but by a small group of people in whose hands are the newspapers and radio stations, gold and bases, bombers and atom bombs....

These words were heard on an April day in 1949 from the platform of the Paris congress of the supporters of peace. Since then missiles and nuclear submarines have been added to the bombers and the perverted thinking of the transatlantic manufacturers of death threatens to mass-produce neutron weapons. The dangers threatening our world have multiplied. But the determination of millions of people of differing views to save the world from catastrophe is also growing.

"...Two wars have lit your terrible path, my generation," a Soviet poet wrote in March 1944. We won peace at a great cost and we cherish it--not because we are weak, but because we are peace-loving and we are peace-loving because we are strong, because we believe in the future, because we are building a new society free from the exploitation of man by man and not recognizing capitalism's symbol of faith: Dog eat dog.

The arms race and the tension which persists in the world--there is the real threat, not the imaginary one, and our country is prepared to combat this threat hand in hand with America, its peace-loving public, the European states and all countries. Trying to beat each other in the arms race and counting on victory in nuclear war is dangerous madness.

This was said from the high platform of our party's 26th congress and reflects the devotion of communists and all Soviet people to the ideals enshrined in the first decree of the victorious Soviet power--Lenin's decree on peace.

Here is what they are saying across the ocean. On 22 June--a day which is memorable not only to Soviet people but to many other peoples who became the target of Nazi aggression--U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, forgetting the lessons of history, sang a eulogy to the arms race and went so far as to make assertions on the possibility of "victory" if these arms were used by the United States.

After that, Washington cannot understand why, even in the Western countries closest to the United States, not only the broad public but influential politicians are expressing serious concern about the militarist hubbub across the ocean!

You can hear it from the lips of gentlemen who are enthusiastic about neutron death that the supporters of peace in the FRG, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Japan are "defending the Soviet Union." Old fables put about when the cold war was in full swing by the Dulleses and Achesons! It is not the supporters of peace in the West who defend the Soviet Union, it is the Soviet people together with other peoples, including honest Americans, British, Italians and Japanese, who defend the cause of peace against the encroachments of those who flirt with plans for "limited nuclear war," who nurture new means of destruction in the death laboratories and prepare interventionist operations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

..."All over Europe the dragon, its maw open wide is panting with thirst...." These lines by Blok are a good description of the cruise missiles, Pershing II's and neutron bombs which are being prepared for dispatch from the American shores to Western Europe. These are the poisonous products of the Pentagon's noxious kitchen. Broad strata of the public are coming out against the threat of nuclear conflict, against the ruinous arms race and for life, peaceful labor and creation.

Europe: "No!" To Playing With Fire

In response to the NATO decision in December 1979 on the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in five European bloc member countries--a decision dictated by the perfidious calculations of the Pentagon, which seeks to extend the network of its nuclear bridgeheads in Western Europe in order to ensure that in the event of war it is Western Europe which becomes the main battlefield--the continent's public stepped up the antiwar movement.

Whereas only recently, thanks to cooperation among influential political forces, public organizations and the church, the little Netherlands stood out in Western Europe because of the scope of its struggle against nuclear arms, now the broadening of the base of this struggle can also be observed in the FRG, Britain and Belgium. Recently, after the Italian Government's choice of sites for the deployment of the new American missiles became known, the peace supporters became considerably more active there.

Not even the bourgeois press can ignore the public's actions now. The conspiracy of silence has been broken, but you could hardly expect the capitalist news media to publicize this movement objectively--still less in the conditions of increasingly strong pressure from the relevant U.S. services, which seek to split this movement, undermine and disorient it and impose on it certain principles which play into the hands of the initiators of the new round of armaments in the United States.

While taking a series of steps to produce and deploy new types of weapons of mass destruction, Washington strategists would like to create the impression among the Western public that the Soviet Union must allegedly take some kind of "unilateral steps" in the disarmament sphere. In this connection they are stepping up the malicious propaganda campaign about the imaginary U.S. and NATO "laggardness" in relation to the USSR in the military sphere, which allegedly requires the West first to "upgrade" its armaments and only then to take part in talks on disarmament problems.

Seeing that the broad public will not take such an unsubtle bait, Washington is trying to depict as some kind of U.S. concession the statements by its officials to the effect that preliminary talks will begin this fall between the USSR and the United States on questions of medium-range missiles in Europe. The gamble is on lulling the public's vigilance and forcing through the latest armaments under cover of all this noisy talk.

Finally, pessimism and a lack of faith in the success of the disarmament struggle are being fostered in every way. Parallels are drawn with what happened in Western Europe in the late fifties and early sixties when nuclear weapons from the United States began to be sent there on a large scale. After the upsurge in the antinuclear movement, it receded to some extent. Bourgeois observers predict the same fate for the current public actions.

Such so-called forecasts fail to take account of the fact that the public's antiwar struggle in the sixties promoted the detente process in Europe and was therefore not in vain. The current actions by the public against the deployment of new American missiles and neutron weapons are not the end of the matter but a prelude to what is regarded as a continuation and development of the process which began with the all-European conference and a transition toward real disarmament measures in Europe.

That is why the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe has met with such support on our continent despite Washington's displeasure. This has become the main topic of discussion at the Madrid meeting.

There are also other guidelines on the basis of which the broad public and peace-loving governments could move toward a radical improvement in the situation in Europe. There is, for instance, the idea of creating nuclear-free zones on the continent.

It is noteworthy that without waiting for a decision at government level--that will take time--many local councils in Britain, including greater London, have proclaimed such zones in their own areas. The significance of this fact lies in its political symbolism, since the Tory government does not, of course, intend to take notice of such decisions.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing is the fact that for the first time the British Trade Union Congress, at its recent annual conference, voted in favor of eliminating all nuclear bases on the country's territory. The Labor Party conference also came out in favor of this even earlier, a year ago. Thus the party which is numerically the biggest in the country is in unison with the campaign for nuclear disarmament, toward which the party leadership was formerly hostile.

The Labor Party supports the initiative of two House of Lords veterans, P. Noel-Baker and F. Brockway, on launching a campaign for world disarmament timed to coincide with the next UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. It should be stressed that the document adopted in Sofia at the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace in late September 1980 contains, as one of its main points, a demand for the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The broadening of the peace supporters' base is changing the distribution of forces within the ruling Social Democratic Party in the FRG. As is known, the Pentagon keeps the main part of its nuclear forces in Western Europe in that country and intends to foist on it new weapons which are even more dangerous for it. The "young socialists" are increasingly persistently asking the party leadership to refuse to deploy the new U.S. missiles on the country's territory. The Evangelical Church supports these demands. A number of retired Bundeswehr officers, on the basis of their own knowledge, are raising their voices in protest against the dangerous game of the transatlantic atom-mongers. The Association of German Trade Unions in the FRG has begun to collect signatures among its 8 million members for a petition calling for talks to end the arms race. Meanwhile the number of FRG citizens who have signed the Krefeld appeal against the new American missiles has already topped the million mark.

Some of the FRG Social Democratic Party leaders are threatening to resign if the aforementioned NATO decision is rejected at the party's congress next year. They are threatening the public with the prospect of the opposition coming to power in the shape of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. But where is the logic in that? "The real role and political weight of a statesman in our time is determined to a significant degree by how far he understands the significance of the problem of preserving and consolidating peace and what he does in practice to resolve this, the main problem of today." These words, uttered by L.I. Brezhnev from the platform of the World Congress of Peace-Loving Forces in Moscow on 26 October 1973, are as weighty and topical today as they were 8 years ago.

For Dialogue At All Levels

The U.S. news media associated with the military-industrial complex have in recent years been making particularly feverish efforts to indoctrinate the masses of the population under the slogan of "Restoring the Former U.S. Greatness," that is, in a militarist spirit. The episode of the American hostages in Tehran helped by touching people's sensibilities. The noisy campaign about the threat of the "oil suffocation of America" is all grist to the same mill. The propagandization of the notorious "Soviet threat," which is generously financed by the big shots in the military business, has taken on extreme intensity.

After the upsurge in the antiwar movement in the country during the period of the U.S. armed intervention in Indochina, the pendulum of sentiments swung the other way. But is it for long? Even now millions of Americans are feeling the effects of cuts in spending on social needs carried out by the government in order to finance monstrous military budgets. Major black organizations have branded this course as fatal for the nation. Even the rightwing leaders of major trade unions have begun to stir. Yet the deterioration in living conditions is only the first flowering of the militarist bacchanalia. The poisonous fruits of this course are still to come.

That is the objective milieu in which ordinary Americans can perceive the pernicious nature of the fanning of the arms race. More and more thinking people in the United States cannot help considering the consequences of such a course for the fate of universal peace. The movement which emerged early last year in the United States among medical figures who called for the public to be informed about the consequences of nuclear conflict has grown into a serious force and has been backed by prominent doctors in other countries.

At the same time more and more U.S. figures who are by no means socialist sympathizers are coming out in support of the appeal made from the platform of the party congress in Moscow on the importance of dialogue at all levels--active dialogue on topical problems of the present international situation.

The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace has in recent months received several groups of peace supporters from the United States representing various organizations and strata of the population. By no means everyone who visits us in these groups hold the same views as we do on everything. This makes such contacts all the more valuable for discussions on the most acute issues.

Everyone needs peace. War in the nuclear age means disaster for everyone. Mankind is not condemned by some abstract fate to eternally waste forces and resources on armaments whose use would mean catastrophe for the entire world. The source of wars and the arms race is well known. The two world wars, as well as the so-called "local wars," have broken out within the framework of the capitalist system. It is not the peoples who get rich from armaments but the big shots in the military business. All these are elementary facts and truths but imperialist propaganda, which is hostile to the cause of peace, seeks to keep them dark. To this end it resorts to the following method: So-called "technical issues" are raised in relation to the military sphere in order to submerge the crux of the matter in such issues.

The experience of holding talks on the strategic arms limitation problem has shown clearly that our country is ready to discuss such issues when there is a practical need. But dishonest speculation on such questions is another matter.

"Whether it is a question of strategic nuclear arms or of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, in both cases approximate equality exists between the sides. The West has some superiority in some types of weapons and we do in other types. The equality could be more firmly based if the appropriate treaties and agreements were concluded," L.I. Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The immediate aim is to eliminate the danger of nuclear war breaking out and to implement measures to halt and reverse the arms race and pave the way toward stable peace. This is a platform on the basis of which substantial positive shifts can and must be sought in the international arena by all interested governments and by the broad strata of the world public.

PRAVDA ON SOCIALIST COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE SHARING

PM211627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Common Possession"]

[Text] A good tradition has formed in the fraternal community of socialist states: constantly exchanging their achievements, notifying each other of the fulfillment of plans and jointly finding optimal solutions for the problems which arise. The forms of friendly contacts are broad and diverse. They are invariably characterized by sincerity and trust.

The Crimean summit meetings, where not only key problems of international politics but also specific questions of our cooperation are discussed without protocol formalities in a comradely atmosphere, have become traditional. The regular exchange of party and government delegations; conferences of Central Committee secretaries on questions of international relations and ideological and party organizational work; meetings of representatives of labor collectives, creative organizations and the mass media; cooperation through local party committee channels--all these and many other ties have firmly entered into our practice and open up broad opportunities for thorough mutual acquaintance with achievements in building the new life. The all-round exchange of experience of economic management is becoming one of the most important avenues of integration today.

"Let us study more attentively, comrades, and make broader use of the experience of the fraternal countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. The Central Committee report to the party congress indicated specific examples of positive experience in organizing production and management and resolving national economic problems accumulated by a number of socialist states. A large amount of work to study our friends' achievements was launched in our country after the congress. The regular interdepartmental generalization of foreign socialist experience in the sphere of management and planning is being organized at state level. Delegations of party and economic workers have visited a number of fraternal countries where they have been enriched with useful knowledge.

It should be stressed that each trip to exchange experience should be distinguished by a specific, businesslike and purposeful nature. It is essential not only to study existing achievements but also to display creative interest in the plans which our friends impart to us and in what they draw to our attention. Good initiatives in saving energy and raw material have been displayed, for instance, in the GDR, Hungary and a number of other socialist states.

The exchange of experience among the fraternal countries is a most diverse form of our cooperation. It affects politics and economics, science and culture. Broad rights for expanding and consolidating this cooperation have been granted to ministries, departments, associations and enterprises. They can undertake direct ties with related organizations and conclude economic contracts. Here they have been set a specific task: promoting the acceleration of scientific and technical progress by creating and introducing effective new manufacturing methods, equipment and materials.

Great responsibility for monitoring the fulfillment of this task rests with the ministry and department party committees. On the other hand, the ministries and departments should perform all work on implementing direct ties with related enterprises in close contact with the local party organs.

In studying the fraternal states' progressive experience special significance is today attached to the problem of the intensification of the national economy. That is why it is so important to pick up precisely and promptly all that is best in our friends' achievements in order then to introduce it with respect to our own conditions. The accurate orientation of the delegations sent to the fraternal countries and the systematic accumulation of information always promote effective results in this work.

It is also essential to inform working people more extensively of the presence of interesting experience in the socialist countries. An important role here belongs to the mass media, including the local publications.

There can be nothing sporadic, superficial or fortuitous in work to study leading experience. It must be understood that this experience is an asset which must be rapidly and skillfully invested. Of course, not every innovation can be mechanically transferred to the conditions of another country. However, any experience in our community's states deserves an in-depth analysis, close study and inventiveness in its utilization. For instance, at Moscow's I.A. Likhachev automobile plant alone, the saving from the utilization in production of experience proposed by related enterprises in the GDR and CSSR is over R600,000 a year.

The Central Committees of the union republic communist parties and the kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms are urged to play an important part in intensifying cooperation and activating the exchange of experience. Their ideological and organizational influence on the development of businesslike, effective ties has intensified recently. Partners are increasingly frequently coordinating and discussing in advance, and clearly formulating, the objectives and tasks of visits. Correct action is being taken by those party committees that organize their relations on the basis of comprehensive plans taking into account the basic measures for the oblast or kray organizations, enterprises and educational establishments which are cooperating with their friends. Lipetskiy Obkom, for instance, which has compiled a long-term program for studying its partners' experience, has defined specific targets for enterprises, organizations and institutions.

The mutual relations among friends are based on the commonality of goals, loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism and communist morality. "The mutual relations of the socialist community countries," says the CPSU Central Committee decision on the results of the Crimean meetings, "are characterized by concern not only for their own interests but also for the interests of their friends and allies." It may boldly be said that the exchange of experience is a school of political and international education whereby millions become involved in each other's affairs and concerns, and the sense of mutual aid, like their joint successes, strengthens them and gives them new force.

The persistent quest for new and better forms of cooperation and the skillful unification of the fraternal countries' resources and efforts will serve the successful solution of constructive tasks and the consolidation of the peoples' friendship and cohesion.

FORUM DISCUSSES LECTURE PROPAGANDA EFFECTIVENESS

PM211401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Lysenko report: "Vital Tasks of Education"]

[Text] A routine international meeting of leaders of societies and organizations for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge in the socialist countries opened in Moscow 14 September. Its work will last until 20 September. Similar meetings are held every year in one of the socialist community states. Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the SRV, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are participating in this one. They are discussing the foundations of lecture propaganda and ways to improve its quality and effectiveness in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of fraternal parties.

Questions of further improving propaganda of the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course occupy a prominent place at the scientific-practical conference being held within the framework of the meeting. The participants pointed out in their speeches that the socialist countries' successes give our class enemies no rest. The imperialist circles of the United States and other capitalist states have recently been trying particularly hard with unbridled slander against the Soviet Union.

This circumstance, it is emphasized at the conference, poses the tasks of further improving the fraternal societies' work associated with criticism of bourgeois ideology; increasing attention toward questions of the ideological struggle between the two peace-loving [as published; presumably should read "world"] systems; exposing bourgeois, revisionist concepts; enhancing the offensive nature of propaganda.

Delivering the report at the conference, Academician N.G. Basov, chairman of the All-Union Znaniye Society Presidium, pointed out that all the work of the millions-strong army of the society's activists is done under the profound influence of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the congress report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The speaker emphasized that in lectures and talks in collectives and at working people's places of residence considerable attention is devoted to propaganda of the materials of the Soviet communists' forum, of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the creative potential of socialism, the CPSU's economic strategy, the main directions of scientific and technical progress and achievements in the sphere of socialist culture and the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy.

N.G. Basov dwelt in detail on the Znaniye Society's tasks and spoke about the main directions of the work of its central and [illegible]al organizations and about plans for strengthening cooperation with fraterna[illegible]ties.

The conference is continuing its work.

AUCCTU'S BIRYUKOVA LEAVES FOR CUBA CONFERENCE

PM170907 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] On 12 September a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.P. Biryukova flew to Cuba, where it will participate in a meeting of secretaries of the socialist countries' trade union centers on questions of labor safety procedures.

CEMA TRADE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN ULAANBAATAR

LD210900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0547 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Sep (TASS)--A conference of trade ministers of the CEMA member-countries ended here today. There was detailed discussion of ways of further expanding trade among the fraternal countries within the framework of the program of socialist economic integration. Much attention was paid by those taking part in the conference to the prospects for cooperation in 1981-85, as well as ways of improving the organization of trade and the technical equipping of modern trade enterprises.

SOVIET UNIT IN GDR REHEARSES CHEMICAL DEFENSE

PM220933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by Snr Lt V. Yudenkov under the general headline "At the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany": "As Swiftly as Possible"]

[Text] The servicemen of the chemical defense company under the command of the communist Snr Lt V. Filippov are confidently fulfilling their socialist pledges. This is borne out by the results of a recent special tactical exercise.

During the exercise the "enemy" employed chemical munitions against the advancing tank subunit. The senior commander ordered Senior Lieutenant Filippov's subordinates to advance as swiftly as possible to the battle zone and decontaminate personnel, equipment and weapons. The chemical troops coped successfully with the task set them.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES 36TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD221838 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 22 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, addressed a plenary meeting of the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly today. He said:

Mr. President,

Esteemed delegates,

Speaking today from this rostrum I would like to remind first of all that the United Nations Organisation has an impressive credit of trust in the eyes of the peoples as a forum the main task of which is to serve as an effective instrument of maintaining peace.

It is well known that the birth of the United Nations was a result of the resolve of the peoples to prevent a new world tragedy. Reflected in its creation was the understanding that firmly established itself in the minds of people--after the attainment of the great victory over fascism--that they should rally closely in the name of peace and take the upper hand over the forces of militarism and aggression.

So already in the first lines of this organisation's charter the task is set "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war...." This is stated clearly and forcefully.

I would like to express confidence that these words will never dim nor lose their deep meaning. They are a solemn oath given by the founding-states of the United Nations at the time of its creation. Now it is the duty of all the 155 countries represented in the United Nations.

True, there are some people now who are trying to contend that there are things more important than peace. It is obvious, however, that the peoples have never empowered these individuals to say this on their behalf.

Peace is a priceless asset of all people on earth, the decisive prerequisite for progress in any sphere of human activity. This was true in the past and the more so today.

"To safeguard peace", it was stressed by L.I. Brezhnev, "no task is more important now on the international plane for our party, for our people and, for that matter, for all the peoples of the world. By safeguarding peace we are working not only for people who are living today, and not only for our children and grandchildren; we are working for the happiness of dozens of future generations".

Proceeding from this principled provision, the highest forum of Soviet communists--the 26th Congress of the CPSU set forth recently a whole set of proposals on the key problems of international life which evoked a widespread response in the world.

They provide for far-reaching steps to limit armaments, to liquidate seats of tension and to strengthen trust between states.

They encompass both the political field and the military one. They concern nuclear-missile weapons and conventional arms. They touch on the situation in Europe, in the Near, Middle and Far East, and in other areas of the world.

These proposals are united by a single striving--to improve the international climate, to avert the military danger.

In the international arena the Soviet Union is coming out shoulder to shoulder with the other socialist states.

Recently, during the meetings in the Crimea the leaders of the parties and countries of the socialist community had the opportunity of again coordinating the evaluations and actions of these countries in the light of the situation taking shape in the world.

Also serving this aim are the regular meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The foreign policy of countries of socialism was and remains a policy of peace. It stems from the very nature of our social system and we are deeply convinced of its advantages. This policy is determined by the fact that in conditions of this system there are no social sections that would make a profit out of war and military preparations, that would gain from a militaristic policy.

And we are not imposing our social system on anyone. The peoples themselves are shaping and should shape their destiny. This was and remains the corner stone of the scientific world outlook from which we proceed both in our home and our foreign policy.

Building a society free from exploitation and oppression--both social and national--the socialist countries are following an untrodden path. This is not always easy. But the laws of social development and the force of our ideals ensure for the countries of socialism a steady advance in all spheres of life.

The attempts of some circles in Western countries to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states are in vain.

Such attempts are being made, in particular, in respect of the Polish People's Republic. Much is being done to weaken the socialist mainstays of the Polish state.

In this connection one should remind about the statement by the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states which says: "It was confirmed that socialist Poland, the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty. The representatives of the PUWP stressed that Poland was, is and will be a socialist state, a firm link in the common family of countries of socialism".

It is in complex external conditions that the Republic of Cuba is solving tasks of socialist development and pursuing a policy of peace. The Soviet Union has invariably supported and will support the Cuban people in its struggle to protect its sovereignty.

The hostile, criminal intrigues on the part of the United States in respect of Cuba, which are being intensified lately, should be terminated. Socialist Cuba is not to Washington's liking. But it is right to ask if the social system in the United States is to everybody's liking. Nobody has the right to tell the Cuban people how to settle its internal affairs.

All sorts of inventions are being used in the attempts to slander the socialist countries, their social system and their peaceloving policy. More than that, those who are doing this appear to be competing with one another as to who will invent the most stunning lie.

They go so far even as to predict the "near eclipse" of socialism. Judging by everything these people have an enviable faculty of imagination but a very vague idea about objective processes of historical development. Are they looking for this eclipse on the side where it should be looked for? Have they not confused the directions?

How many "prophets" have there been already who forecasted the end of socialism? And what has come out of this? Invariably their prophecies were failures. But history is ineluctably continuing its march.

The Soviet Union has never threatened anyone and is not threatening anyone. From the time of Lenin peace and friendship between people are the Soviet state's banner. And we invariably retain loyalty to this banner. It is as precious to the people of our country today as in the days of Lenin.

When studying and solving international questions we proceed from the ideals of the freedom and progress of peoples, the principles of respect for the independence of all states, all peoples and orient ourselves at the consolidation of the mainstays of life and not at the preparation of the burial of mankind.

There exists, however, yet another direction in world politics which pursues different aims. This is the course of the militaristic circles of the imperialist states.

The essence of this course is in the striving for domination over other countries and peoples, for domination which means the imposition on them of one's will, their economic exploitation and the military-strategic utilisation of their territories. Sounding ever more frequently from Washington are statements about "American leadership" of the world although nobody has empowered the United States to such leadership.

The authors of this course see the main means of attaining their aims in the whipping up of international tension, in using, as they say themselves, power methods in politics. Even when paying lipservice sometimes to the possibility of a "diplomatic alternative" they immediately hasten to explain that if diplomacy is not based on strength it does not suit them.

The most characteristic manifestations of this line in politics:

The further spiraling of the arms race;

Open claims to military superiority over the Soviet Union;

The creation of a ramified network of military bases and the deployment of American troops on foreign territories;

The undermining of the mainstays of Soviet-American relations that were worked out earlier as a result of tremendous efforts;

Pressure on other states, especially in Europe, with the aim of scaling down their political, trade, and economic ties with socialist countries;

Utterly slanderous propaganda in respect of countries standing on peaceloving positions and rejecting anybody's claims to leadership of the world.

And what efforts are being made to draw its NATO allies into the channel of this policy. When there is a shortage of arguments, and there is a constant shortage of them to substantiate such a prospectless and dangerous course, use is made of crude pressure to deny a breathing space to those who are not always responsive to militaristic plans alien to their interests.

One can hear at times that Washington's present policy is not blocking the perspective for the development of relations between the USSR and the United States. But in the same breath the demand is made that our country should, no more no less, change "its behavior" in international affairs to suit American interests. In other words, the Soviet Union should renounce the protection of its lawful interests and its foreign policy.

But it is not serious to set forth such demands. The Soviet Union will further retain the course of its Leninist peaceloving policy. My country does not intend to retreat from it. We are not encroaching on the lawful interests of others but neither will we waive our lawful interests, including our allied commitments.

I would like to express hope that the people in Washington will be able after all to take a more sober view of the actual state of affairs, take more realistic positions in international affairs, and will not overestimate their own possibilities and underestimate the possibilities of others.

If a policy is based on realism then what should be sought is not clashes and conflicts with other countries, even if they belong to another social system, but a settlement of outstanding problems at the conference table.

On our part we confirm again, and the delegation of the USSR is authorised to state this from this rostrum, that the Soviet Union has not sought and is not seeking confrontation with the United States of America. It would like to have normal business relations with the United States.

As it is known, we are coming out for a dialogue in order to search for mutually acceptable solutions of outstanding problems. But we are not begging for a dialogue, we are proposing it.

At every session of the General Assembly many states stress with full substantiation that a big danger is posed to the peoples by the policy of rude interference in the internal affairs of other countries, of support for bloody dictatorial regimes which are hated by their own peoples, and of giving every possible encouragement to oppressors and butchers of every stripe--up to and including the Pol Pot masters of genocide.

Different methods and forms of pursuing this policy are used. Lately almost a crusade has been proclaimed in the United States against "international terrorism", accusing one country after another of this. But these accusations are directed at the wrong address. They are utterly false. Terrorism is being sought not where it should be sought and where it really exists.

The intent here is simple--to stick the label of terrorism to the struggle of the peoples against colonialism and its survivals. In other words, being presented as struggle against terrorism is the oppressor policy which has been cursed by the peoples and which is based on refusal to take into account the rights of peoples to settle their internal affairs as they see fit and refusal to accept the social changes taking place in the world.

And are not the events in El Salvador a suitable illustration of the policy of imperialist interference in the affairs of other peoples? A real massacre has been staged there in front of the eyes of the whole world. Perishing are patriots who are upholding the independence of their country. Perishing are thousands of peaceful civilians. It is well known who is at the head of all this. This is continuing even now as we are in session here in the hall of the United Nations.

What is happening in El Salvador is causing the lawful wrath of all upright people on earth. Alas, the United Nations has not yet even moved a finger to help stop these crimes against a whole people.

And how is one to assess the policy of shameless pressure on Libya and, in particular, the recent armed provocation against that counrty?

Or take the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force". It appears that the people in Washington regard the setting up of this force as a great invention. But there is nothing great in this. This force is nothing but a police stick intended to ensure U.S. rude interference in the affairs of independent states and to stifle the freedom of peoples.

At this world forum one cannot bypass also the thesis of "American vital interests" which is being used to justify this policy. This thesis is naggingly repeated almost in every official statement from Washington on the theme of the international situation. It is being given such an interpretation according to which the United States can declare any area of the world a sphere of its interests and take any steps there, up to and including the use of force.

Here there are Europe and Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. It seems that only the South Pole is still missing but maybe it will be included soon....There is everything here, but there is no right of the United States to all this. Nobody has given the United States or any other country this right--to run things on the entire planet. This is simply arbitrariness.

It's known that a whole U.S. naval armada is concentrated in the area of the Persian Gulf. This is an action directed against Iran, against the Soviet Union, against a number of independent countries of Asia and Africa. The U.S. Navy must leave this area. It has no business there and nothing to defend. Such a decision would be a sensible act.

Neither the size, might, nor resources of a state give it the right to impose its will on other countries by force or the threat to use force and to arbitrarily declare any area of the world as a sphere of its vital interests.

If such a right is recognised in respect of some country or a group of countries then probably it will be necessary to destroy all the documents on international law. Besides, little will remain then of the United Nations Charter as well.

They pray now only to one god in the leading circles of a number of NATO countries--the unchecked arms race. For them everything is acceptable that serves this aim.

Such a race is invariably accompanied by a stream of militaristic speeches, including by the top statesmen. What means are not being used by those who are protecting the inflated programmes of armaments?

Deceit is their pet method. They deceive one another. They deceive the people. They deceive all and sundry. One day they put into circulation an invention and already the next day they themselves refer to it.

In this deceit the biggest place is occupied by the myth about the "Soviet threat." It is repeated endlessly, to insanity, day and night. It is easier to confuse people this way and to get money for armaments.

In these conditions decisions are being made on a colossal growth of military spendings without precedent in history.

The striving to expand its military presence wherever this is possible--a contingent of half a million American troops is stationed in more than 15 countries--has now turned into a veritable orgy.

This obsession, especially concerning the creation of military bases near the borders of the Soviet Union and areas adjoining it, today embues U.S. policy. It goes without saying that the states against which these bases are directed are compelled to take all this into consideration so as to reliably protect their security.

Can one really believe that the accelerated creation of ever new types of armaments is dictated by concern for peace? Here there are the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and the "Trident" missiles for submarines, the new strategic bomber and cruise missiles of various types, and many other things as well.

For the sake of what is all this being done? The aim is to try to disrupt the existing strategic balance, to secure military superiority and proceeding from it to impose its will on others.

The Soviet Union condemns such a policy as an adventuristic policy. The spiraling of the arms race is madness. This has been noted more than once by many politicians and public figures of the world, by scientists and people prominent in culture. Mankind should be spared from it. The presently existing balance of military forces meets well the interests of peace and international stability.

Our country has not strived and does not strive for military superiority. L.I. Brezhnev has stated this to the whole world. This was said more than once, including directly to American presidents at various times. But we will not allow others to get superiority over us. It goes without saying that to any challenge we will give the proper answer so as to preserve the balance of forces.

But the Soviet Union has not done and is not doing anything above of what is absolutely essential in the interests of ensuring the peaceful life of its people, the security of its allies and friends. We think that all this is known in the leading circles of NATO. But they do not want to admit that no Soviet threat exists and they do not want to renounce their deceit.

For what would have remained then of the calls concerning the need of the notorious "rearmament" of the West? Nothing would have remained. So that is why they are using indexes that cannot be compared, are presenting falsified data on strategic armaments, on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, on the size of the armed forces of both sides in the central European area, or on some other aspect of the alignment of forces.

Even if it happens sometimes that some NATO personality admits that the Soviet Union has never overtaken the United States, that the parity remains, immediately there comes a preemptory shout from above. And then again the record is played about "Soviet military superiority" in order to justify the next increase of military allocations, to back up some newly evolved militaristic doctrine.

In some capitals such doctrines seem to be coming off an assembly line. Matters may reach such a state when any bureaucrat, especially if he is in the public eye, on assuming office will immediately utter a strategic doctrine of his own make.

Thus, only recently the world was made the gift, for instance, of a "discovery" according to which one should not have any special fears of nuclear war, that it is "permissible" and "acceptable". This is a shameless deceit designed to delude the peoples, to paralyse their will to struggle against the nuclear danger.

If we are to free what the exponents of the militaristic course of policy say from the deliberate vagueness and pretentiousness, from attempts at originality, only one thing will remain: The intent to develop the arms race--in width and in depth--without any whatsoever restraints.

But have the authors of these militaristic doctrines asked the 500 million Europeans, the 470 million Africans, the 360 million Latin Americans and the 2 and 1/2 billion inhabitants of Asia, and their own people for that matter, whether they want to perish in the flames of war? Of course they never asked. They are simply not interested in this.

The instigators of the arms race would like to sweep away everything that interferes with their plans. If this requires renunciation of earlier assumed obligations, then this is done. For instance, the United States is refusing to ratify the SALT II treaty.

Talks were conducted for many years before the treaty was finally agreed upon and signed. Now it is said that this treaty is disadvantageous and even unequal for the United States. This, of course, is not true.

The balance of interests of the sides was precisely weighed and observed in the treaty. Everybody familiar with its content knows this. So something else is the matter. And this is that someone is not happy precisely with the principle of equality and equal security that is reflected in the treaty.

With an eye to people who are not informed an attempt is being made to undermine the treaty by allegations that it supposedly does not provide for a reduction of strategic arms. And this too is not true. The treaty directly provides for such reductions, and on a substantial scale at that.

It is also obvious that when an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms and on the initial lowering of their levels is reached, then it is easier to solve the task of their more radical reduction so that the balance would reflect a lower level of armaments.

All this convincingly confirms that the importance of the already agreed-upon and signed treaty is as great today as it was during its signing.

How many talks were conducted on the limitation of armaments in the period between the two world wars and after the Second World War? But there is no doubt that every objectively thinking person will say that none of these talks have yielded results that could be compared even to the slightest extent with the operating SALT I agreement and especially with SALT II which has not been put into operation.

So why, may I ask, is it necessary to slander the treaty and even the very process of SALT? More than that, there are some eager-beaver politicians who are now saying that this problem has no urgency at all in any case until the United States carries out its broadest armaments plans.

You just ponder, esteemed delegates, the absurdity of this position. A power which claims the role of being the strongest in the military respect declares: First I will increase my armaments so many times and only then, maybe, I will talk about limiting them.

Of what there is more in this position [phrase as received]: aggressive intentions in politics, great-power expansionist ambitions, the desire to impose on the world the horrendous plans of a still greater stockpiling of weapons of annihilating people instead of producing material boons, or the desire to have a bottomless source of super profits for those who manufacture armaments? It is difficult to say. Sooner than not, all this is presented here in ample amounts.

Much indignation was caused in the world by the decision of the United States to start the production of neutron weapons. This decision is a new step towards intensifying the arms race, towards aggravating the situation in the world.

The peoples are stating clearly that they are categorically against the brutal neutron weapon rightly regarding it as a particularly inhuman variety of weapons of mass annihilation. The neutron weapons should be fully banned. The manufacture and use of neutron weapons should also be banned.

It is long that Washington is making attempts to slow down and even to torpedo altogether the talks on a number of important questions that were started earlier. And, alas, quite a lot has already been done in this respect. This was done, for instance, in respect of the talks on the Indian Ocean, on the limitation of the sale and delivery to others of conventional arms, on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, on the prohibition of the production and destruction of the stockpiles of chemical weapons.

It is apt to recall here also the efforts that are being made to throw overboard the fruits of the work of many years done by states within the framework of the United Nations conference on the law of the sea.

Other events of international life are also influencing the situation in the world. Attention is being attracted by the fact of the ever greater alignment of Washington and Beijing.

Who will object when two countries want to have normal relations? Of course nobody will object. The entire matter is on what basis this is being done. In this case the basis is openly hostile to many states, and first of all to the Soviet Union, hostile to the cause of detente.

It has been stated for the whole world to hear that the United States intends to sell arms to China, to help the growth of its military potential. And this is being done at a time when Beijing pursues a policy running counter to the interests of peace, a policy of hegemonism and aggression.

The development of military cooperation between the United States and China, and Japan too is gravitating towards it nobody knows for what reason, will be taken into account by the Soviet Union accordingly and, we believe, also by other states.

On its part the Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed conviction, and this was recently stated again by L.I. Brezhnev from the rostrum of the CPSU congress, that a policy of peace would be in the interests of the Chinese people. The Soviet Union would like to build its relations with the PRC on a good-neighbour basis. It has confirmed more than once that our proposals on the normalisation of these relations remain open.

Such in our opinion, esteemed delegates, are the prime causes of the recent complication of the international situation.

What a conclusion prompts itself from all this? To listen to the ideologists of militarism, mankind is awaited by a prospectless night, by an endless arms race according to the law of the spiral, by ever new conflicts and clashes.

The USSR and, we are convinced, many other countries subscribe to other evaluations of the prospects of development of world events. Pessimism and a sense of doom are organically alien to us. We are convinced that it is not only necessary to avert war, but that this is possible, given that an active effort is made.

In the struggle to curb the arms race, to remove the war threat, to settle outstanding problems the Soviet Union is prepared to march together with all states. Here we do not experience a political allergy to any partner irrespective of differences in social system or ideology.

The urgent and most acute task today is to struggle for the lessening of tension in the world, for restraining the arms race and eliminating the threat of war.

The Soviet Union proposes that the General Assembly, speaking on behalf of all United Nations member-states, should adopt a declaration solemnly proclaiming that the states which and statesmen who would be the first to resort to the use of nuclear arms would commit the gravest crime against mankind.

There are no and cannot exist any grounds or motives, there are no and cannot be any circumstances, situations and positions that would give states the right to be the first to use nuclear arms. This would be a crime against all peoples, against life itself on earth.

It is just as necessary to issue the warning that there never will be any justification or pardon for those leaders who will adopt the decision to be the first to use nuclear arms.

To proclaim this in the declaration so that these words would be heard in all capitals, in all corners of the earth would mean to remind statesmen who by virtue of their position have a relation to the solution of the question of the use of nuclear weapons that every one of them bears personal responsibility for the destiny of mankind.

We propose to state loudly in the declaration also that any doctrines allowing a side to be the first to use nuclear arms are incompatible with the laws of human morality and the lofty ideals of the United Nations.

It is also important to draw attention, especially of the leaders of states possessing nuclear arms, to the fact that their supreme duty is to act in such a manner as to reduce to nil the danger of outbreak of nuclear conflict.

It is necessary to stress in the declaration that the nuclear arms race should be stopped and reversed by concerted effort, by way of honest and equal talks.

The point is that the energy of the atom should be used not against life but for the sake of life, not for the manufacture of weapons but for the progress of science, for raising the living standards of people, that is exclusively for peaceful aims.

Herein is the essence of the political document which we proposed to adopt. I hope that this proposal will be met with extensive support.

The adoption of such a document could become a major milestone on the road to the complete removal of the threat of nuclear conflict. Not one country should remain on the sidelines of the solution of this task.

The Soviet Union stands for a dialogue on all aspects of the problem of stopping the arms race, on all outstanding international questions, for a bilateral and a multilateral dialogue.

From time to time statements are made in which readiness for talks appears to be expressed. But this readiness is made dependent on a multitude of all sorts of conditions, linkages and unequal approaches.

If somebody really intends to conduct talks in such a key then it should be openly stated that nothing will come out of this. Talks can be successful only if they are conducted on the basis of observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union is prepared, and for a long time already, to resume talks with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms. Ground can be gained in the solution of this problem if there is mutual desire, if we proceed from what has been already accomplished and preserve what has been accomplished.

Evidently, the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe will be resumed if other winds do not start blowing again in Washington. It goes without saying that questions of limiting medium-range nuclear weapons should be studied and solved simultaneously and in organic connection with questions of the respective forward based nuclear weapons of the United States and with due account for all factors determining the strategic situation in the continent.

My country has proposed that from the moment of the opening of the talks a moratorium be proclaimed on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons of NATO and the USSR. This proposal is based on the existing approximate equality of their respective armaments. The establishment of the moratorium would make the atmosphere at the talks more favourable.

The Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement on the limitation and, more than that, the reduction of medium range nuclear weapons in Europe. As it was stated by L.I. Brezhnev already on October 6, 1979 in Berlin, "We are prepared to reduce as compared with the present level the number of medium-range nuclear means deployed in the Western areas of the Soviet Union but, of course, only if no additional medium-range nuclear means are deployed in Western Europe".

At the same time it should be stated with utter clarity that if the other side will artificially drag out the talks and commence the deployment in Western Europe of new medium-range nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will have to take measures to restore the balance.

In the interests of strengthening European peace it is also important to overcome the impasse at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The socialist countries have done quite a lot for the advancement of the talks in Vienna. And had the western partners a minimum of good will, a solution could have been found.

Of much importance is the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. As is known, it is being discussed in Madrid at the meeting of representatives of member-states of the European conference.

Wishing to facilitate success, the Soviet Union made a big stride towards the West--stated its readiness to include the entire European part of its territory into the zone of confidence-building measures on the understanding, of course, that the Western side will make the corresponding reply step. Now it is this step that is wanting.

Military detente in the European continent is called upon to back up and supplement political detente. But this depends not only on us.

The Soviet Union is prepared to conduct talks along all directions of limiting the arms race and disarmament.

The importance of preventing military rivalry from spreading to outer space is growing in present-day conditions. Signs are growing with every day that outer space might be turned into an arena of the arms race.

The Soviet Union has submitted for consideration by the present session of the General Assembly the question: "on the conclusion of a treaty prohibiting the placement of any arms in outer space."

The governments of all countries represented here have had the possibility of acquainting themselves with the Soviet draft of this treaty. The draft takes into account all the main aspects of the problem. It would be desirable for the exchange of views on the basis of the Soviet proposal and its result to be constructive.

Speaking of the need to adopt measures to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament special note should be made at the same time of the importance of efforts directed at the settlement of conflict situations in various areas of the world and preventing new seats of tension. States can solve this task given that they will strive to make peace more reliable.

The struggle of the Arab peoples in defence of their lawful rights that were flouted as a result of the Israeli aggression has the understanding and support of the overwhelming majority of countries.

If justice has not been restored to this day and the situation in the Middle East remains dangerous, this is happening because Israel's ruling circles are persisting in their expansionist policy, are not stopping the cruel terror against the people of Lebanon while influential forces from outside this area are actually encouraging this policy and striving to act according to the model of the anti-Arab deal in Camp David.

Peace and stability in the Middle East can be ensured only by way of an all-embracing political settlement that would not impinge on the rights of a single country, of a single people of this area.

Such a settlement should include the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of its own state.

The Soviet Union consistently comes out in support of the rights of Arabs, for the liquidation of the aftermaths of the Israeli aggression. The understanding is growing that the road to a settlement in the Middle East passes through the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

A political settlement is demanded by the situation that has formed around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against which an undeclared war is continuing to this day. The main role in this is played by the United States. Beijing is not lagging behind it.

Unfortunately, Pakistan, whose territory serves as the main bridgehead for armed intrusions, is actually declining talks with the DRA. It would seem, however, that it is Islamabad which should be interested in the first place in the establishment of lasting peace in that area.

Talk is being heard lately around the proposal of some Western countries to convene an international conference on Afghanistan. But here is what leaps to the eye: The conference is on Afghanistan but the main interested side--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--has been "forgotten".

What is behind this forgetfulness is an attempt to impose the study of internal issues of Afghanistan, a sovereign nonaligned country, at a forum of other countries even without the participation of the Afghan Government. This, naturally, is an unacceptable approach.

A basis for a political settlement exists. It is simple and, given the presence of good will, can be utilized. A constructive programme to this effect is outlined in the August 24, 1981 statement of the DRA Government.

The political settlement should ensure the ending and nonresumption of armed and other interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. The attainment of such a settlement, including the working out of reliable international guarantees, would make it possible to establish, on arrangement between the Afghan and Soviet sides, the order and time limits of the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

There is no other way, except that of talks, also for the lessening of tension in Southeast Asia. We are declaring in support of the known proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, including on the holding of a regional conference with the participation of the countries of Indo-China and the ASEAN states.

Nobody, however, should think that the manouevres taken around the non-existing "Kampuchean question" can bring any result other than harm. It is impermissible that under the cover of some pseudo-conferences hangmen or former principles who were overthrown by the people of Kampuchea should be again imposed on it. That people has already made its choice.

Failure lies in store also for the attempts to cast aspersions on the socialist Republic of Vietnam which extended a hand of assistance to the Kampuchean people in its struggle for freedom and independence.

Noteworthy is a fabrication in a typically Washington-style wrapper, that has been put into circulation, alleging that somewhere, in Southeast Asia somebody used chemical toxins, purportedly of Soviet make.

Judging by everything, this is the doing of those who are themselves guilty of such crimes. Now they are trying to cover up their traces.

If we turn to the situation in the Far East we will see that there, too, exist reserves for positive political actions. One of them could be the reaching of agreement on the implementation of confidence-building measures there. The application of such measures on a collective or bilateral basis would serve in good stead the cause of detente in that area.

All the states concerned have been informed of the Soviet proposals on this question. We expect that on their part they will display the necessary sense of responsibility in this question.

The Korean question can and must be solved by peaceful means. The absence of a settlement to this question is one of the main sources of tension in the Far East. We regard the proposals set forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a suitable basis for resolving the problem.

A timely initiative was displayed recently by the Mongolian People's Republic by proposing to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The Soviet Union supports this idea.

A major contribution to the cause of maintaining stability and peace in Asia, of ensuring international security is made by the Republic of India. We highly value its peaceful, constructive policy. The Soviet-Indian relations, which rest on the firm basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, accord with the interests of our peoples and serve well the interests of peace.

Political means can produce an effect in the settlement also of other dangerous situations and outstanding problems, including the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the Cyprus question, the situation in Western Sahara and in the Horn of Africa. The obligatory condition here is not to allow anyone to set states at loggerheads, to benefit from conflicts. There should be no place for imperialist intrigues in these areas.

As is known, the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and its accomplices are engaged in intrigues directed at preventing the decolonisation of Namibia. It is a matter of honour and a direct duty of the United Nations Organisation to help the people of Namibia acquire freedom. The racists and all those on whom they rely should understand that the hour of colonialism has struck.

The aggressive, bandit actions of the Republic of South Africa in respect of the People's Republic of Angola and a number of other African states should be cut short. It is necessary to condemn these actions, to demand an end to the armed intrusions by the Republic of South Africa and to apply international sanctions to it.

It is from these positions that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Security Council came out recently. But the adoption of a respective decision by this United Nations body was prevented by the United States which thereby openly challenged the African peoples and world public opinion.

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PRAVDA notes that in his speech, U.S. Secretary of State Haig essentially ignored the topical questions of maintaining peace and international security, which, in the opinion of many delegates at the General Assembly, is insulting to such a broad international forum and bears witness to the attempts by the United States to eliminate UN involvement in solving these urgent problems.

The secretary of state's fabrications that the Soviet Union is allegedly violating Afhganistan's national integrity aroused bewilderment in the General Assembly hall. After all, it is common knowledge that it is the United States which is interfering in that country's internal affairs, arming and equipping bandit groups and infiltrating them into Afghan territory and hampering a political settlement of the Afghan situation on the basis of the proposals submitted by the government of that republic.

The section of Haig's speech devoted to U.S. relations with the developing countries proved that Washington intends to continue to adhere to the policy of diktat and pressure.

GROMYKO-HAIG TALKS WILL SHOW U.S. SINCERITY

LD231150 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] World attention is on the 36th session of the UN General Assembly just beginning in New York. In light of the sharply aggravated international situation, the world public has its hopes on the United Nations, whose main aim is to maintain and strengthen world peace and security. An important part of the United Nations activities is the direct and personal contacts between heads of delegations promoting frank and business-like exchanges of opinion. Now here is comment by Vladimir Kazanskiy:

It is no exaggeration, he writes, that one of the meetings that will be the center of attention for all those interested in preventing war and preserving peace are the talks between Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Obviously peace depends primarily on the policy of the Soviet Union and the United States. Too much has been put on the scales of history to underestimate the importance of a direct dialogue between the foreign policy leaders of both countries.

In light of modern developments and stockpiles of mass destruction weapons, security cannot be guaranteed by military means. It can be guaranteed only by political means through talks. However, even a brief comparative analysis indicates that there are serious differences between the two countries on cardinal issues of disarmament and arms control. A solution to these differences requires energetic and honest efforts and goodwill, primarily on the part of the United States. The central issue in limiting arms is SALT II which has been signed by the presidents of both countries and is still not ratified by the Senate.

The Americans say the SALT talks cannot be resumed any earlier than March. But why? No convincing explanation is given. Because of the position taken by the Western countries, the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are at a standstill. The new administration has virtually stopped talks on the total and general ban on nuclear arms tests and the ban on chemical weapons under the pretext that it needs having to study and examine the issues in detail. The United States is avoiding resumption of talks on limiting the sale and delivery of conventional weapons and limiting arms in the Indian Ocean. It is also to blame for the standstill on talks on antisatellite systems and other aspects of disarmament. In other words, no matter where you turn, the Republican administration is purusing a clearly obstructionist line, while engaged in a new gigantic arms buildup and making plans for building new weapons that are difficult to control.

As far as the position of the Soviet Union is concerned, which has been stated repeatedly by Soviet leaders, this country is prepared to negotiate the elimination of any type of weapon adhering strictly to the principle of the equal security of both sides.

The meeting in New York will show just how serious the Americans are on disarmament and how sincere American leaders are about wanting peace.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH OTHER GENERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATES

Polish Foreign Minister

LD230530 Moscow TASS in English 0516 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met on Tuesday with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

During the conversation which passed in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on matters of Soviet-Polish relations as well as on a number of international problems, including those connected with the work of the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Andrey Gromyko and Jozef Czyrek expressed mutual striving of the sides to in every way develop friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Poland and to do everything necessary to further strengthen the Warsaw Treaty organization and the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

While discussing international problems Andrey Gromyko and Jozef Czyrek pointed out the Soviet Union's and Poland's determination to continue to pursue the joint principled line aimed at preserving and consolidating detente, at lessening the war danger in Europe and throughout the world and at improving the international political atmosphere. Specially emphasised was the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives advanced at the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Afghan Counterpart

LD230550 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--On September 22, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met in New York with Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

During the conversation which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, main attention was devoted to questions of lessening tension in the area of South-West Asia. The sides unanimously pointed out that a solution to this task should be sought along the lines of peaceful and constructive dialogue and not in building up armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan the people of which arms in hand is defending the gains of the April revolution and its sovereign right to follow the chosen road.

The two ministers stressed the importance of DRA Government's statement of August 24, this year, which contains a number of new constructive points which facilitate the start of a process of political settlement of the international aspects of the Afghan problem. The main thing now is to secure that the question of starting a dialogue between the Government of the DRA and the governments of the neighbouring countries be brought onto a practical plane on the basis of these concrete and realistic proposals.

Other topical questions of the international situation, connected with the work of the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly, were also touched upon during the conversation.

Oskar Fischer

LD221540 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 22 Sep, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met here with member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

They discussed a number of topical international issues of mutual interest, including those on the agenda of the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Determination was stressed of the Soviet Union and the GDR to do further everything to ease the heightened tensions, to curb the arms race and defend peace all over the world. Both sides will consistently work for a sensible and just settlement of disputable international issues at the negotiating table.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the USSR and the GDR, their close cooperation on the international arena. In this connection was specially pointed out the role of meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, at which they outline prospects for a further development and deepening of cooperation between the two states and carry out the necessary coordination of their foreign policy.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, and reaffirmed a full identity of views on all issues under discussion.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT

LD230628 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, reaffirmed at the U.N. General Assembly the readiness of his government to enter into direct negotiations with Pakistan and Iran with a view to normalising relations with them. Speaking on Tuesday in the general political discussion at the 36th session, the minister stated that the delegation of the DRA at the assembly had powers to start direct bilateral or tripartite negotiations with the delegations of Pakistan and Iran. He also invited U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim or his envoy to attend such negotiations.

Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out that the attainment of a political settlement, including the elaboration of international guarantees, would give an opportunity through agreement between the DRA and the Soviet Union to determine time for the withdrawal of the contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

As the minister emphasized, the general state of affairs in the country continues to consolidate. The bodies of people's power have been strengthened. The political and social foundation of the DRA's Government has been broadened and strengthened.

The successes would have been still more impressive, he said, but for the continuing armed aggression from the territories of some neighbouring countries, mainly Pakistan. The armed aggression and other forms of interference are inspired by U.S. imperialist and Chinese hegemonist circles. The CIA's secret operation, started on the Carter government's initiative, to assist the Afghan counter-revolutionaries has become an open policy of the USA, Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out. The United States' interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan grows and widens.

The events of the recent months convincingly showed, the DRA's foreign minister stressed, that U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism count on the use of force, on stepping up the arms race, and on nuclear weapons.

ZHUKOV REVIEWS HAIG TRIP, REACTION, FRG ACTIONS

PM221121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 81 p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] Last week was marked by increased political and diplomatic activity in the international arena. Meetings took place between the heads of a whole series of states, foreign ministers and representatives of parliaments. Nongovernmental and public organizations, worried by the increased tension in interstate relations, held further powerful demonstrations, demanding the preservation and consolidation of detente.

Two diametrically opposed approaches to international problems are coming into conflict again and again. The linchpin of the socialist countries' foreign policy activity is the struggle to lessen the threat of war and to curb the arms race on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. The imperialist states are following a diametrically opposed course dictated from Washington. The United States is stubbornly trying at all costs to regain its lost superiority in military power.

The Task of Tasks

"There is now no more important international task for our party and our people and for all the world's peoples than to defend peace"--that fundamental tenet proclaimed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress was unanimously adopted by the congress and actively supported by the Soviet people and all sober-minded people abroad. No matter how the leaders of the capitalist states and especially the United States try to scare the peoples with the myth of the imagined "Soviet threat," peace-loving forces everywhere--including even in the United States--are expressing their solidarity with the peace program for the eighties proclaimed by our party congress.

As was noted during the 14 September meeting in Moscow between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, leader of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the line of confrontation and of fueling enmity and mistrust among states which is being pursued by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism is a dangerous challenge to the fate of mankind. This line cannot and must not have a future.

It is no accident nowadays that the purposeful struggle to implement the peace program for the eighties which is being waged by our party and government together with the fraternal parties and governments of the socialist community countries is meeting with growing support. Support is being expressed not only by the movement of champions of peace but also by many states' governments and also by sociopolitical forces that often disagree with us about ideological and political problems but are aware of the vital need for joint efforts in the struggle to implement the most important human right--the right to life.

An expressive reminder of this is the results of this week's visit to the USSR by a British Labor Party delegation headed by party leaders Michael Foot and Denis Healey. This visit, the British paper THE GUARDIAN wrote on 15 September, reflects the "new feelings, doubts and alarm at Washington's policy that are now spreading among the majority of continental social democratic parties."

On 17 September M. Foot and D. Healey were received by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. During the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere and was constructive, the participants expressed concern at the increase in international tension. At the same time they declared that this deterioration can be surmounted. This task, they are convinced, must be in the forefront of the activity of both governments and public circles.

Noting the key importance of curbing the arms race, L. I. Brezhnev and M. Foot advocated that the upcoming Soviet-American talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe be constructive and be based on the principle of equality and identical security.

They also noted the pressing need for a resumption of the strategic arms limitation process, for a positive completion of the Madrid meeting and for the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

The official visits of the leaders of two fraternal countries--by the leader of the GDR to Mexico and Cuba, and by the leader of the CSSR to Libya, Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen--which ended this week also produced substantial results in the struggle to rally all peace-loving forces.

As a result of their talks E. Honecker and president J. Lopez Portillo of Mexico spoke out in support of the efforts being made in the world with the aim of activating disarmament talks, in favor of effective measures to ban nuclear weapon tests and to reduce stockpiles of those weapons in both qualitative and quantitative terms, and in favor of eliminating all types of weapons of mass destruction. During the meeting between E. Honecker and the leader of fraternal Cuba, F. Castro, questions of further developing the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries and also international problems were discussed.

Important agreements between Czechoslovakia and Libya, a friendship and cooperation treaty between the CSSR and Ethiopia and other documents aimed at expanding and strengthening their relations, and a friendship and cooperation treaty between Czechoslovakia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were signed as a result of G. Husak's trip abroad.

This week saw the beginning in New York of the 36th UN General Assembly session, whose agenda centers on questions of arms limitation and reduction and of disarmament which have been put forward by the USSR, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces. Havana was the venue for a routine IPU conference, within whose framework the socialist countries are also occupying important offensive positions aimed at preserving and consolidating peace.

In his speech at the opening of the conference Fidel Castro declared: "We must act courageously and calmly in the face of a real threat. We can and must preserve peace by relying on the mobilization of the peoples, the U.S. people included, on the tremendous power of world public opinion, on the present correlation of forces between socialism and imperialism, on the ability, determination and struggle of the peoples and on international solidarity."

What are the leaders of the capitalist states, especially the United States, pitting against this tremendous, calm, confident, constructive activity by the socialist community countries in the struggle to preserve peace?

Winds of Cold War

The recent visit to Europe by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has prompted much comment. His purpose was to call the NATO allies to attention and to make them implicitly support the American course of a headlong intensification of the arms race and abandon their mutually advantageous economic ties with the socialist countries. But all the indications are that the general was not particularly successful.

Being a man of extreme self-confidence who is very reluctant to face reality, Haig ignored a warning he was given when he called at Belgrade en route for the FRG. When he received the American guest 12 September the Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs J. Vrhovec told him that what is now "worrying the world more than anything...is the arms race, which is becoming increasingly insane." "At the present time," he continued, "this is most sharply evident on the European Continent. Europe increasingly resembles a warship that risks sinking beneath the burden of its own armaments. Security can be achieved not by a continued arms race but only as a result of the ending of that race."

So? The next day Haig arrived in Bonn and immediately flew to West Berlin to make a speech there which, according to the advance publicity in the U.S. press, was to be a fundamental, programatic speech.

But the "program" turned out to be 100-percent militarist. As the West Berlin paper DIE WAHRHEIT wrote, "Haig used his stay in the city to engage in inflammatory anti-Soviet propaganda and also to go to any lengths to justify NATO's decisions on the deployment of medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and the aggressive U.S. policy in general."

This action by the U.S. secretary of state not only failed to find support among West Berliners but encountered an impressive rebuff: There was a big protest demonstration in the city which the local authorities were unable to prevent. According to the papers, about 80,000 people participated in the demonstration. The New York TIMES reported that "the demonstrators were protesting against the intensification of U.S. militarism. It was the biggest demonstration since the Vietnam war. The demonstrators made it perfectly clear that they believe that the foreign policy pursued by Haig is the cause of world tension."

But there is no holding Washington. Foreign news agencies report that F. Carlucci, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, is off on exactly the same mission as Haig to countries in Asia. He will visit the Philippines, Thailand, Japan and South Korea too. As KYODO ironically remarked: "Tell the countries of Asia, the U.S. allies, about the threat from the Soviet Union". U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger intends to follow him there for the same purpose.

But let us go back to Haig's trip. Returning swifty from West Berlin to Bonn, he continued his "tough" speeches. But there too they were greeted with caution and protest by the public.

Analyzing the results of Haig's visit, a French television commentator said on 15 September: "The winds of cold war are blowing across Europe. Haig has made it known emphatically that the talks with the Soviet Union are possible only after (!) the restoration of the military balance," which is the way the West often diplomatically describes the U.S. pursuit of military superiority. However, the day before, 14 September, Richard Allen, the U.S. President's assistant, had given another, more accurate account of the administration's position. He said: "The United States will continue to rearm vigorously and will take specific measures to restore as soon as possible the advantage in military might (advantage, not balance!--Yo Zhukov) which will ensure security for us."

In these conditions the FRG Government, which never tires of stressing that it is the United States' most loyal ally, was forced to maneuver. Obviously it was no accident that on the eve of Haig's arrival Chancellor H. Schmidt flew off to Rome and talked with the head of the Italian Government, G. Spadolini, and then, at a press conference, both heads of government stated--according to the West German DDP agency--that "aside from the legitimate interests of the United States, there exist the equally legitimate interests of the Europeans." "It would be equally fair to say," Schmidt went on, "that the United States is not the only interest in the world for the Europeans although it is a very important country," and the FRG chancellor added that "Europeans have very extensive interests of a political and economic nature in other parts of the world as well, including the socialist states."

Immediately after Haig's departure, 15 September, the FRG Government's press and information department issued an article by Schmidt, printed in the FRG trade union monthly GEWERKSCHAFTLICHE MONATSHEFT, which said: "We want to achieve a military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level. We intend to do all we can to protect our continent and its peoples against the arms race. I place special stress on this!"

As for the FRG's economic ties with the USSR, which Washington is insisting should be reduced, the chancellor said in the same article: "We are not thinking of limiting German-Soviet economic cooperation: It is equally beneficial to both countries and, at the same time, it serves to strengthen mutual understanding."

Chancellor Schmidt spoke in the same vein in the FRG Bundestag on 18 September. It is a striking fact, however, that in all his speeches he supported the NATO nuclear missile decisions dictated by Washington and which are causing protests throughout the world, including the FRG.

New Forces

The facts indicate that the public movement for the safeguarding of peace, against the nuclear missile race, for immediate talks with the USSR on limiting and reducing arms and for disarmament is growing bigger and bigger.

It is impossible to ignore this movement or to try to sow the seed of suspicion that it is organized by "Soviet agents." More than 1 million FRG citizens signed the appeal adopted in Krefeld calling for effort to prevent the implementation of NATO's nuclear missile decisions. Now the struggle for peace is being joined by the members of the influential FRG trade union association, who number millions. To Haig's cynical "postulate" that there are "more important things" than living in peace the West Europeans reply clearly and unequivocally: "There is nothing more important than peace."

In Britain around 100 local councils have declared their cities nuclear-free zones. This decision was made by the greater London leadership. The Labor Party is becoming increasingly active and assertive in its opposition to the nuclear arms race. Everyone knows how actively and effectively the movements in the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, France and Italy combating the neutron bomb and the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe are operating in that same direction.

"Not preparation for war, which condemns the peoples to the senseless expenditure of their material and spiritual resources, but the consolidation of peace--this is the key to the future"--these confident and optimistic words uttered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress are sinking more and more deeply into the consciousness of many millions of people and are instilling in them faith in a bright future for the peoples, who can and must put an end to the truly insane arms race!

TIKHONOV GREETS UN STATISTICAL CONFERENCE

LD211024 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a message of greetings to the top officials of the statistical services of European states, the USA, Canada, and international organizations who are attending an international seminar now being held here by the U.N. European Economic Commission. The theme of the seminar is a system for the collection and processing of statistical data in present-day conditions.

In present-day conditions, the telegram says, statistics performs an important public mission, informing broad circles of the world public about concrete results of the economic and social development of states.

The Soviet Union, the message says, attaches great importance to the development of international cooperation in the field of statistics, which is in keeping with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki. It has gained a wealth of experience in running the state statistical service and willingly shares it with others as well as studies the experience of other countries.

Nikolay Tikhonov expresses confidence that the seminar attendees will make a good contribution to further enhancing the quality of statistical information and improving its international comparability, which will help further develop cooperation between states for the benefit of peace and social progress.

AMERICANS BEING 'BRAINWASHED' OVER VIETNAM WAR

PM211423 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by A. Golts under the rubric "International Notes": 'The Americans Are Being 'Brainwashed'"]

[Text] Commentators have already noted frequently that the U.S. administration's present course is miraculously similar to the one which led the United States to the Vietnam catastrophe; the same goals--the desire, come what may, to play the role of world gendarme (nowadays Washington calls this the "struggle against international terrorism"); the same means--counting on force and organizing deliberate acts of provocation to "make a show" of this force; even the same scenarios of aggression. After all, the recent attack by U.S. fighters on Libyan aircraft, undertaken on direct instructions from Washington, is highly reminiscent of the sorry memory of the incident in the Gulf of Tonkin with which large-scale aggression in Vietnam really began. The dispatch of U.S. military advisers to El Salvador also revives memories of the first pages of the history of the adventure in Vietnam.

Over a year has elapsed since J. Carter, then still U.S. president, stated not without complacency: "The scars from Vietnam have gone. This healing of the nation is a good symbol of the administration's 4-year rule." Carter asserted at the time that the "Vietnam syndrome" (that was what the White House dubbed the active reluctance of a certain section of U.S. society, after the defeat in Indochina, to take part in military adventures abroad) had finally been cured.

Time has shown, however, that Carter was too hasty. The word "Vietnam" has not disappeared from Americans' memory; it continues to appear in the newspapers.

The "dirty war" has not been forgotten because a whole generation of U.S. citizens was morally and physically crippled by it. Today these people, tormented by constant depression and pangs of conscience, are continuing to bear a heavy burden of responsibility for their participation in monstrous crimes.

This is the same responsibility from which the U.S. ruling circles have discharged themselves with unusual ease. By erecting a memorial to the soldiers who died in Vietnam they seem to have decided that their Vietnam dues have been paid in full. Matters have reached the point where U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger said recently: "I was terribly indignant to read in history books that we lost the war in Vietnam!" This is not simply forgetfulness. It is a deliberate desire to conduct matters as though the Vietnam adventure and its collapse had not occurred; it is a deliberate reluctance to draw lessons from the past.

In accustoming the nation to new adventures, the U.S. ruling circles simply have to deal with the "Vietnam syndrome." Since people cannot be made to forget the "dirty war" they are trying to whitewash it. The facts attest that it is a case of a preplanned campaign to "brainwash" an entire nation.

In this operation the authorities are relying on veterans of the "dirty war." Only not on those who are conscience-stricken but on those who believe that in Vietnam they mastered the profitable craft of murderer. Their reminiscences are being given space in newspapers and journals and broadcasting time. One such is Larry Mitchell, for instance, a former Green Beret sergeant who later fought as a mercenary in Angola. He describes his exploits in TIME magazine: "While we were combing the village I entered a hut. Suddenly out of the corner of my eye I noticed some sort of movement. I turned sharply and fired. It turned out I had killed a pregnant woman. I was absolutely calm. When we counted the bodies (the success of an "operation" was determined by the number of civilians killed--A.G.) I counted her as two bodies."

Blake (Clark), another Vietnam War veteran, produces the following interludes on light entertainment shows: "I fought in Vietnam.

"When I flew back and was walking across the airport in my soldier's uniform, some boy called me a murderer. That's what he called me." A pause ensues. "Well, I killed him." According to a journalist, the audience bursts out laughing. You cannot call such humor black. Brownshirt humor, rather.

Those who are personally responsible for the U.S. military's crimes have also joined in conditioning the population. Thus, General Westmoreland, former commander of the U.S. troops in Vietnam, is producing interviews, lecturers and articles. He has also written a book, "A Soldier Reports," published in a massive edition. Westmoreland writes without a twinge of remorse: "History may assess U.S. aid to South Vietnam as one of mankind's most noble crusades."

In the United States the war in Vietnam is called "the teenagers' war," that is, a war of young men. Plans for preparing new adventures therefore include the serious ideological conditioning of school children. Not so long ago the New York TIMES reported that anti-militarist books like (R. Glesser's) "365 Days" describing the horrors of the Vietnam War and the crimes of the U.S. military and K. Vonnegut's well-known novel "Slaughterhouse 5" are being removed from the country's school libraries.

What has happened is that the "hawks" that operated in Vietnam are now at work in Washington. Regimental Commander Haig has now become secretary of state. The air pirate Rear Admiral (Ret) Denton is in control of the notorious Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. They have understood nothing and learned nothing.

PRAVDA CITES HAIG ON U.S. NEAR EAST POLICY

PM221401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Encroaching Again..."]

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep--Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State A. Haig dwelt on the Reagan administration's Near East policy. He again reasserted Washington's imperial claims to the region, which is many thousands of kilometers from the United States. "We have many important economic, political and strategic interests in this complex and unstable region," he stated.

The secretary of state said that in order to "defend vitally important U.S. interests" the Reagan administration is elaborating a "comprehensive strategy" and seeking "active strategic cooperation with Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia." He made no secret of the fact that Washington's strategy is based on stepping up deliveries of American weapons to that already explosive region and also on extending the U.S. military presence in the Near East.

Mentioning the recent talks in Washington with Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin, at which they discussed, in particular, a further increase in American weapons deliveries to Israel, Haig stated: "We are fully determined to maintain for the Israelis the qualitative superiority which is necessary for Israel's security." Without a shadow of embarrassment he described the aggressive policy of Tel Aviv, which is unceasingly perpetrating armed provocations against the Arab states, as "restraint" which the United States "welcomes."

The secretary of state devoted his main attention to the "U.S. use of armed forces" in the Near East. He stressed the significance for Washington of military bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman and the possibility of the deployment of U.S. troops there.

After expounding this program of intensive militarist preparations by Washington in the Near East, A. Haig tried to justify it by means of unsubstantiated references to the fact that the "Persian Gulf oilfields, which are so important to the United States and European and Japanese allies," are allegedly "threatened by the Soviet Union." As was to be expected, he was unable to cite any arguments in support of this fabrication.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES TSEDENBAL ON BIRTHDAY

PM211551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural Presidium:

Dear Comrade Tsedenbal:

On your 65th birthday please accept our cordial, comradely congratulations, the congratulations of all Soviet communists and working people.

All your life and activity you have entirely devoted to the cause of the socialist revolution and the building of a new life, to the struggle for the people's welfare and for the allround development of the MPR.

You are known and profoundly respected in the Soviet Union as a consistent internationalist and staunch fighter for the strengthening of the socialist community and the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers movement. Soviet people highly value your contribution to the development and deepening of the fraternal Soviet-Mongolian relations.

We wish you, dear Comrade Tsedenbal, good health and big success in your fruitful activity for the good of socialist Mongolia and for the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

TSEDENBAL DEPARTS USSR FOLLOWING VACATION

PM211519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] On 16 September Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic People's Great Hural Presidium, left for home following a vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM211507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of press workers of the Japan Socialist Party headed by M. Yamamoto, chief of the Japan Socialist Party Central Executive Committee Press Bureau, was in the Soviet Union 8 through 15 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and International Department, had talks in the editorial offices of Soviet newspapers and at institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and visited the Lithuanian SSR. The delegation members made a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements in building a communist society and voiced profound understanding of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at achieving the relaxation of international tension, peace and disarmament.

BAKHTAR DENIES BBC REPORT OF RAID ON KABUL EMBASSY

LD221306 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Kabul, 22 Sep TASS--The BAKHTAR news agency declares that the British Broadcasting Corporation is spreading false allegations and defending imperialist interests. Pointing out that the BBC programmes are often permeated with hostility to many independent states, specifically to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a political news analyst of the BAKHTAR news agency writes:

Last Sunday the BBC circulated a false and groundless report that the USSR Embassy in Kabul was subjected to an attack with the use of rockets. Moreover, the BBC announced that the building of the embassy's trade representation was destroyed as a result of the raid. Afghan counter-revolutionary elements in Delhi were mentioned as a "source" of these reports.

The BBC authorities should be asked if the falsity and unreliability of these sources have not been sufficiently proved in the past, the observer writes.

It should be stated that there was no raid on the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. Such fabricated misinformation is another manifestation of the hostile anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet attitude of imperialist radio stations and other Western mass media.

U.S. FUNDS COUNTERREVOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD221832 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The Afghan Army, supported by the population, has mopped up several armed bands in Panjshir Valley, northeast of Kabul, and seized a great quantity of American-made weapons. Valentin Lapin comments:

That was just an episode in the bloody undeclared war unleashed against Afghanistan by the United States, together with Beijing. The war is being waged from Pakistani soil, where about 80 centers for training bandits have been established. From there the bandits infiltrate into Afghanistan. This aggressive activity began right after the victory of the Afghan national democratic revolution of April 1978. When the Reagan administration arrived at the White House the scale of this armed interference expanded. Afghan counterrevolutionaries were given $100 million. According to the New York TIMES, this enables them to purchase any type of weapon, from American automatic rifles to anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, as well as poisonous chemicals used against the pupils in a number of Kabul lyceums.

The plans for expanding aggression against Afghanistan are directly linked with the signing of a deal between Washington and Islamabad under which Pakistan gets more than $3 billion, a considerable part of which will be spent on paying for subversive operations against Afghanistan. Payment is made not only for weapons but also to the mercenaries. One, (?Abdul Jamil), who was captured in the region of Kandahar, has said that for murdering people's government activists bandits get 10,000 Afghanis. Those who produce the heads of their victims get 50,000.

Obviously there are also tariffs for exploding bridges and dams and for burning crops, schools and houses. This criminal terrorist activity is planned and directed by the United States CIA agents in Pakistan. Documentary evidence has been published more than once by the Afghan authorities.

And here's another scandalous fact of interference, reported by the DPA news agency. Several U.S. Government officials illegally arrived in Afghanistan recently to inspect armed bands on the spot. Upon on their return from the trip the Americans made a report to the NATO Council in Brussels.

The United States is trying to camouflage the escalation of its undeclared war by different propaganda tricks. For instance, it has saddled the UN General Assembly with discussing the so-called Afghan issue. In this connection it is worthwhile to recall the statement by a U.S. State Department spokesman, William Dyess, who said that the Reagan administration wouldn't mind a coup in Afghanistan and this is the essence of the issue whose solution,--that is, the insurance of the Afghan people's right to sovereignty, their right to choose their way of development themselves--is this: to stop the undeclared war and all the other forms of interference in the affairs of democratic Afghanistan.

GANDHI CONCERNED OVER U.S. BASES, REGIONAL ISSUES

PM221403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Serious Concern"]

[Text] Delhi, 19 Sep--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has expressed serious concern at the expansion of the U.S. military base on the island of Diego Garcia. In an interview with the Australian paper THE AGE she declared that she regards the Western countries as the instigators of the fueling of tension in the Indian Ocean.

Touching on the situation that has been created over Afghanistan, Indira Gandhi pointed out that the Pakistanis do not want a settlement. The Indian head of government had earlier noted in an interview with the French paper LE FIGARO that it is clearly very convenient for Pakistan and a number of other countries to keep issues pertaining to Afghanistan on the agenda and to exploit this to their own ends.

SIGNING OF JUTE AGREEMENT AIDS BANGLADESH ECONOMY

PM211523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 4

[Report by correspondent V. Kalinin: "Expanding Trade Links"]

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Sep--The Soviet Union is a regular buyer of Bangladesh jute, the paper THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER writes. The new agreement on the purchase of this raw material, signed in Dacca by representatives of the Bangladesh jute export corporation and the Soviet Eksportlen association is of great significance for the country's economy.

Bangladesh supplies one-half of the world's jute productions and 70 percent of the raw jute. This is the source of 70 percent of the country's export income. The economic recession in the United States and the West European countries and the growing use of jute. In these conditions trade with the Soviet Union is a substantial factor in Bangladesh's economic development.

KAMPUCHEA MAKES PROGRESS AGAINST ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM221349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Article , special correspondents V. Skvortsov and Ye. Fadeyev: "Along the Path of Development: Kampuchea Today"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh-Moscow--The Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee are doing everything possible to ensure effective support for the "mutual assistance groups" in which the peasants are now uniting (exclusively on a voluntary basis). Methods of persuasion, not bureaucratic administration, are an indisputable law in the party's work among the peasant masses. This is the only way to purge of Pol Pot's perversions such concepts as "socialism" "cooperative," "people's power"....

Economic support consists chiefly in providing seeds, draft animals and, albeit in limited quantities, fertilizers and essential materials. The power supply situation in the republic is still difficult--the national economy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] has received only 104 million kilowatt-hours since January 1979, a large part of which, however, was destined for rural regions.

Naturally, in a country where agriculture constitutes the basis of the national economy, the development of this sector is decisive for building a new life. Assistance from fraternal countries--the Soviet Union and Vietnam and other socialist states--played the decisive role in revitalizing the countryside and preventing death from starvation of hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans in 1979 and in laying the basis for the first steps along the path of independent development. The assistance from a number of international organizations is also valued highly in the country.

Whatever difficulties and complexities the republic's agriculture encounters in its development today, it can confidently be said that the Kampuchean peasant is once again master of the situation. Whatever sweat has poured into his bowl of rice, it is already not so bitter to him, as life is daily becoming increasingly firm and stable. According to estimates, the two rice harvests--summer and fall--totaled approximately 1.5 million tons last year, 1980. Along with yields of other crops--vegetables and sugarcane--and also with the produce of fisheries, this made it possible to remove the problem of hunger from the agenda. This was the achievement of the 95,000 "mutual assistance groups" in which more than 90 percent of all peasant households are united!

"No one can present us with readymade socialism," reads the KPRP Central Committee report to the fourth party congress, delivered by Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. "Cooperation and assistance from the fraternal socialist countries, above all the USSR, are very important and necessary. But this will not replace our own efforts. We must make the transition to socialism step by step in accordance with the socioeconomic conditions in our country. We must not be in a hurry, nor display subjectivism or voluntarism."

The visible progress in resolving the food problem and in developing those sectors of agriculture which produce industrial raw materials--we mean the revitalization of 5,000 hectares of rubber-yielding plants and 1,500 hectares of sugarcane, jute and cotton plantations--has breathed life into industry. Approximately 60 major enterprises have resumed operations. These include three heat and electric power stations, nine factories producing consumer goods and two construction materials combines.

Our Kampuchean friends do not overestimate their successes, however. They shared their anxieties with us. Formerly, their enterprises were constructed with the help of Western, Japanese or Taiwanese capital. Now there are mere remains of technological processes. There is a shortage of raw materials and spare parts. Equipment is worn out.

"The national economy is faced with tremendous tasks in this transitional period," Chan Chhim, secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and PRK minister of finance, said on receiving us in his office on Phnom Penh's quiet (Samdekpank) Street. "They can be resolved only by way of building a new society. This for us is the only possibility of national and social rebirth."

As our interlocutor said, production is being reinstated simultaneously with the organization of a management machinery which accords with the high aims of creation. Our friends are attentively studying the fraternal countries' experience.

Increasingly efficient use is being made of economic levers. In March 1980, money--riels--was put into circulation in Kampuchea for the first time after an interval of almost 5 years. Payment of wages gradually replaced the direct distribution of rations and industrial commodities, as well as the barter exchanges which had evolved in the marketplace. The money of the people's power was greeted with complete trust.

It is proposed to develop the PRK economy in the immediate future on the basis of a sensible combination of three sectors--state, cooperative and private. The first embraces industrial enterprises, transportation, finance and the wholesale and, aptly, the retail trade systems. The second mainly embraces the peasant "mutual assistance groups," as well as cooperatives of fishermen, hunters, livestock raisers and timber cutters. The third sector is made up of small traders, owners of individual means of transport and middlemen dealing with peasants and with state wholesale purchasing organizations. As was pointed out at the Fourth KPRP Congress, the cooperative sector is predominant in Kampuchea today. It determines the level of the state of the economy as a whole. The chief policy for the future is to strengthen the state sector and make it the dominant sector.

The carefully considered steps of the republic's government in the sphere of socioeconomic revival are not only contributing to the economic activeness of all sections of the country's population. The tangible political effect of the measures initiated is also in evidence. The party's authority has been reestablished among the working people, and confidence in the real possibility of building a new society has strengthened. Friends from the Western Battambang Province, which borders on Thailand, who encounter more frequently than others the sallies of emigre reactionary gangs, told us how peaceful, well-organized and efficient the recent elections to the local councils and to the republic's National Assembly had been. (Ley Samon), secretary of the provincial party committee, told us that approximately 70,000 former Pol Pot soldiers had recently presented themselves voluntarily to the authorities in Battambang and expressed the desire to start a new life.

As was pointed out at the Fourth KPRP Congress, the Kampuchean people must continue to display revolutionary vigilance. Individual small groups of Pol Pot's men, holed up in the remote jungle, still sometimes creep out to highway culverts to lie in wait for motor vehicles with grenade launchers. But the days of these gangs are numbered, too. The bandits will not be able to hold out without shelter in the villages (and they cannot count on this. The republic's western border is reliably protected by its people's army, and also by the Vietnamese units which are there at the invitation of the PRK Government and are fulfilling their internationalist duty as an ally.

The profuse tropical vegetation is now filling with sap, rice is ripening and fishermen's nets are growing heavier with their hauls. The age-old succession of the Kampuchean peasant's concerns, which alternate with the seasons, is continuing on the ancient land which has finally known true freedom.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS LAOS FOR PROPAGANDA TALKS

PM211141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, a delegation of CPSU party workers led by N.I. Sonnov, secretary of Chelyabinskiy Obkom, was in Laos 8 through 16 September to exchange experience of the party leadership of propaganda organs.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SRV--In Hanoi, a protocol on health cooperation was signed between the USSR and the SRV for 1981-85. The document mentions plans to organize joint symposia and meetings, to exchange delegations, and to carry out a number of joint research programs. The USSR will help Vietnam in the training of highly-qualified medical staff and provide necessary equipment and medicines. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Sep 81 LD]

POLISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN WARSAW

LD221706 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep (PAP)--Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, is participating in negotiations that have begun in the Council of Ministers building between Polish officials and the Soviet Government delegation that has come to Poland for a few days on a working visit to discuss very important matters of economic cooperation. The Soviet delegation is headed by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, while the Polish side is led by Zbginiew Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SOVIET GENERAL

LD222020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, has received Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, who is in Poland.

Discussed, in a friendly atmosphere, were problems of training and combat readiness of the detached troops which form part of the Joint Armed Forces. Participants in the meeting were: Gen Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army; Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk, main inspector of training; and Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the Supreme Command of the Joint Armed Forces to the Polish Army.

PARTIYNAYA ZHIHN ASSESSES THREAT TO POLAND

LD222236 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 22 Sep 81

["Summary of the first part" of an article by Vladimir Chernyshev in PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN: "Imperialism Against People's Poland"; date of publication not given]

[Text] More than a year has now passed since the first signs of a sociopolitical and economic crisis appeared in Poland. With the passing of time, the crisis has assumed acute and serious dimensions. The CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee made a thorough analysis of the situation that has arisen in Poland and of the activities of the enemies of socialism. That letter is still valid.

The present situation is not just dangerous: It has led the country to a critical [word indistinct]. It cannot be called otherwise, the document stated. The enemies of socialist Poland do not make much effort to hide their goals: They are fighting for power and are already assuming it. One position after another is passing under their control. As its storm troopers, the counterrevolution uses the extremist wing of Solidarity, which plots against the people's power and strives to enmesh in its plots the workers who have joined that trade union.

The wave of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism is swelling. Imperialist forces are attempting ever more brazenly to interfere in Polish affairs. The activities of counterrevolutionary forces trying to destabilize the situation and (?undermine) the structures of socialist society in Poland are not new. These subversive activities are a component of the long-term policy of the imperialist powers directed against the socialist states. Their concepts, tactics, forms and methods of subversion against the world of socialism may change, but their goal remains the same: to undermine the unity and consolidation of fraternal countries by means of the so-called varied approach. This approach received its ideological-political shape in the sixties and seventies.

The U.S. National Security Council as early as in 1950 established the principle of favoring the internal disruption of the socialist system and the application of secret moves in the fields of economics, politics and psychological warfare in order to create and maintain chaos and opposition in strategically important states of the Soviet bloc. [as heard]

In accordance with a law on security that was adopted in the United States in 1951, means were allocated for subversive activity in the USSR and the people's democracies, including Poland.

The Gehlen espionage organization, founded in West Germany, had from the first years of its existence included Poland in the sphere of its activities. The authors of the book [words indistinct] from the inside published in Hamburg in 1971 state that Poland was among the main targets of intelligence work and an important bridgehead between the USSR and the GDR.

As subsequent events have proved, including the Polish crisis of 1980-81, imperialism has been consistently employing new tactics and increasing with every passing year the scale of its interference in Polish internal affairs.

During Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with the leaders of the PZPR and the Polish Government in the Crimea, it was stated that the situation in Poland is still complex and difficult. Industrial output and national income are falling, and there are shortages in essential market supplies. All of this, as the participants of the meeting stressed, is the product not only of former governments but also of various subversive acts by the forces hostile to socialism.

Adhering strictly to guidelines from abroad and in accordance with the principle "the worse, the better," the rightwing leaders of Solidarity, the leaders of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and various antisocialist groupings, including the groups now calling themselves parties, continue to foment strikes and commit acts of sabotage of production cycles while advancing, moreover, demands of a political nature aimed against the foundations of socialism. A further fall in production and the exacerbation of the material situation of the working people of Poland, about which Solidarity allegedly cares so much, is due precisely to those destructive activities of Solidarity leaders and their consultants from among the members of the KSS-KOR, the activists of the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other counterrevolutionary groups maintaining very close contacts with anti-Polish centers in the West.

During the last decade the West did all it could to strengthen the influence of capitalist banks and corporations and the anti-socialist centers financed by them in order to weaken the domestic situation.

In 1972 NATO leaders worked out the [words indistinct] plan in which an important role was given to the question of giving Poland Western credits. NATO's so-called East-West seminar produced a document in August 1978 that outlined certain tasks such as creating economic difficulties in Poland, lowering the country's standard of living, maintaining tension and carrying out ideological subversion.

For many years, the NATO special services have been straining to undermine the foundations of statehood in the countries of the socialist community. They have elaborate plans for the exacerbation of the situation in those countries and for military interference. [Words indistinct] since 1980 the NATO command has been carrying out military staff exercises aimed at capturing Polish territory. A special intelligence fund created by the United States and (?other) NATO (?states) is being actively used by Western mass media for psychological and propaganda warfare.

The (?ultimate) in overt, brutal interference in Polish affairs was the resolution that the U.S. House of Representatives adopted last July. The resolution was nothing but an attempt to impose on the Polish Government and nation such solutions to the problems arising in that country as suits the U.S. administration. Thus Washington demonstrated its desire to have the right to dictate to the leading organs of a sovereign socialist state its [words indistinct] regarding the situation in the country. That resolution proves once again that the campaign against People's Poland is directed by the Washington administration, the CIA and other organizations involved in antisocialist subversive activities.

In Washington's view, a special role within the framework of that activity should be played by the mass media, and above all by radio propaganda. Two radio stations (?particularly) active in inspiring the Polish counterrevolution to engage in destructive activity with a view to changing the socialist system in Poland and wrestling Poland from the socialist community are Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Their efforts are actively supported by the Voice of America, the BBC and Deutsche Welle. During the entire Polish crisis, and especially now, one can clearly see how they manipulate Polish listeners and direct the development of events. Propaganda briefings are widely used to coordinate the work of the opposition throughout Poland. Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe actively incite new strikes, slander PZPR activities and state leaders and call for changes in the existing bodies of authority and management. They strive to influence the party and state apparatus, to create an atmosphere of mutual suspicion, to place the communist party in opposition to the rest of society, to weaker incentives and to create bourgeois parties and other political organizations.

These radio stations devote a great deal of air time to attempts to drive a wedge into the relations existing between Poland, the USSR and other Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-states so as to reduce to zero the international alliance of fraternal Poland and to change its foreign policy.

Such propaganda suits the plans and desires of the West German revanchists, who clamor ever louder about wresting Poland's western and northern lands from it and about changing other things resulting from World War II.

DETAILS OF SERP I MOLOT WORKERS' MEETINGS REPORTED

LD221300 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] This is Moscow. A rally took place in the Moscow Serp I Molot steel plant today. We invite you to listen to our correspondent's report. Workers and employees of this enterprise have assembled in [word indistinct] of the cold rolling shop holding the following banners: "Proletarian internationalism is a great gain of the working class," "Defend and protect socialism in Poland!," "We are for unbreakable friendship between the Soviet nation and the Polish nation," "We will not abandon socialist Poland, fraternal Poland in her hour of need; we will not let her come to any harm!"

Mikhail Kostikov, who participated in the battles for Poland's liberation from the Hitlerite occupant's yoke, is on the rostrum. Recalling the years of the war, Mikhail Kostikov said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Polish] It was not an easy task for us to liberate Poland from the yoke of the Hitlerite occupier. Many Soviet soldiers, including my comrades at the front, fell on that land. This is why I am not indifferent to anything that takes place in Poland. The latest events arouse our deep anxiety, continued Mikhail Kostikov. Provocateurs desecrate the graves of our soldiers, my comrades-in-arms. It is difficult for me to undersatnd why simple people, Poles, who greeted us as soldiers-liberators during the years of the war, cannot now give a decisive rebuff to the impudent anti-Soviet thugs.

I believe, stated the war veteran, that active participants in the resistance movement during the years of Hitlerite occupation, soldiers and officers of the Polish Army who fought arm-in-arm with the Soviet Army against the common enemy and Polish workers will find enough strength in themselves to overcome the counterrevolution, to preserve and multiply all that has been gained during the years of socialist construction in the Polish People's Republic. [end recording]

Subsequently, Aleksey Malyshev, a mill operator, addressed the rally: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Polish] Our enterprise's workforce is a group member of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, stated Aleksey Malyshev. Many of us visited our Polish friends and shared our expertise with our colleagues at the Warszawa steel plant. Delegations of Polish workers visited us too. We did joint friendship smelting operations. We learned from each other and spent our free time together. On behalf of the work force of the Serp i Molot steel plant I wish to assure our Polish friends that we have not betrayed them in our friendship. Nor will we, because our friendship has withstood the trial of a decade. However, this is precisely what those who bear responsibility for Poland's current situation, who wage (?virulent) anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda, who slander our nation and the working class of the first socialist country want. Events in Poland have aroused pain in our hearts, stated Aleksey Malyshev.

However, we firmly believe that the Polish working class will find enough strength in itself to defend the gains of socialism. We know that the working class is society's main force, the driving force behind society's progressive development, and that it is incapable of committing fatal historical errors. [end recording]

Also taking the floor at the rally were Lidia Barabanova, a master at the enterprise, and Sergey Drozdov, a brigade leader, who spoke on behalf of young people employed at the steel plant.

Then a resolution was passed to send a letter on behalf of the work force of the Serp i Molot steel plant to the workers of the Polish People's Republic:

Brigade leader Ivan Koronkov read the letter to those assembled.

The text of this letter was unanimously approved by the many thousands of the Serp i Molot steelplant's work force at a rally in Moscow.

URALMASH WORKERS ADDRESS LETTER TO POLAND

LD221331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

["Text" of letter to Polish workers from the collective workers of the Uralmash production association]

[Text] Dear comrades, it is with a feeling of great anxiety and concern that the Uralmash men greet every report in the newspapers and on radio and television about the events in fraternal Poland. Production is being cut back, discipline is dropping, counterrevolution is setting in in many sections of sociopolitical life; the murky waves of anti-Sovietism are rolling with ever greater force.

The country is on the brink of a huge misfortune, a national catastrophe. Opportunists from the Solidarity lead rship turned their organization's so-called congress into an antisocialist and antipatriotic meeting. The congress did not adopt a single document or decision for the good of the Polish people, the working class or trade union members. To make up for this, there were more than enough demagogic, malicious and provocative statements and pretensions to a seizure of power and abolition of socialist gains, and insults aimed at the Soviet state.

The so-called appeal to the people of Eastern Europe is the height of irresponsibility and political provocation, steeped as it is in slander against socialism, against People's Poland and the Soviet Union. The bosses and (?leaders) of Solidarity, urged on by the forces of reaction and the Western secret services, are shedding crocodile tears over the fate of the Polish people. Attacking socialism, they wish to undermine our friendship and the unity of the socialist countries. Solidarity's counterrevolutionary ideas and dirty deeds constitute a direct attempt to use trade union channels for ideological subversion against the socialist state. They have nothing in common with the basic interests of the working people of Poland, nor do they express in any way at all the thoughts and aspirations of true Polish patriots. The fact that the actions of the anti-Soviets go unpunished arouses anger and indignation.

Comrades, class brothers: Ask these gentlemen who pose as defenders of the people bluntly, as a worker would, what right they have to encroach on socialism and on the friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples which was sealed in the blood jointly shed in the struggle against fascism. Over 600,000 Soviet soldiers gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the Polish state. They included quite a few Uralmash workers who fought valiantly in the Urals volunteer tank corps and other military formations.

During the very difficult post-war years, the towns and villages of People's Poland rose from the ruins with the help of the Soviet Union. The employees of Uralmash played an active part in the establishment of heavy industry in your country. Uralmash workers have manufactured more than (?60,000) tons of equipment for metallurgical enterprises in the Polish People's Republic. We are proud of the fact that the nine orders on the Uralmash banner include the highest Polish order awarded for services to the Polish People's Republic, with a star, which our association received for assisting in the construction of the Katowice metallurgical combine. The working people of the middle Urals, who worked hard to fulfill Polish orders, did not think that our equipment would stand idle because of strikes provoked by Solidarity. This is neither the way we do things nor the conduct of a worker.

Dear comrades: The creeping counterrevolution has revealed its real insidious aims. It has embarked on an open struggle for power. Do not let yourselves be deceived or intimidated. Clear the enemies of the Polish people and of socialist Poland out of the way. We, the workers of Uralmash, like all Soviet people, believe that the Polish workers, our class brothers, the working people of the Polish People's Republic, will display firm resolve and combine forces to take resolute measures and give a worthy rebuff to the brazen intrigues of the counterrevolution in order to defend the gains of socialism.

SHEVARDNADZE-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD212042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] As already reported, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Budapest today at the invitation of the National Assembly of Hungary. In the afternoon, the delegation visited the National Assembly of Hungary, where talks took place. Assembly Chairman Apro informed the visitors about the course of the building of socialism in Hungary and the successes of the working people in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress. The head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation conveyed to all the Hungarian people a cordial greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He spoke about the current work in the Soviet Union on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Questions of the further development of bilateral cooperation were discussed. It was stressed that an invaluable contribution to strengthening the fraternal ties, unity and cohesion of our parties and countries is made by Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar.

There was an exchange of information on the work of the supreme organs of state power in the two countries. The great significance of the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" was stressed.

'PROVOCATIVE' NATO MANEUVERS CAUSE CASUALTIES

LD221252 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0746 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Brussels, 22 Sep (TASS)--Large areas stretching from Norway to Turkey are currently the scene of "combat operations" of the armies of the North Atlantic bloc countries, which are being held within the framework of the "Autumn Forge-81" series of autumn NATO maneuvers. The provocative saber-rattling close to the borders of the socialist countries was stepped up when exercises code-named "Display Determination-81" began. They are being held in the territory of Italy, Greece, Turkey and in the Mediterranean. Warships, aircraft and subunits of the ground forces of the United States, Britain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Turkey and also France are taking part in them. Altogether about 22,000 servicemen are involved.

A spokesman at NATO headquarters stated that the aim of these maneuvers is to demonstrate the NATO ability to reinforce its southern flank. To this end, in particular, formations of naval transport vessels and amphibious craft are putting landing forces ashore on the coast of Sardinia and Turkey. The exercises, which will last until 14 October, are commanded by the American Admiral W. Crowe, commander in chief of NATO forces in southern Europe.

The "Autumn Forge-81" series comprises a total of 26 separate maneuvers in which 300,000 men from 13 bloc countries are involved. Some 70,000 servicemen from the United States, the FRG and Great Britain, more than 600 aircraft, about 4,800 tanks and other military vehicles are taking part in the "Certain Encounter" maneuvers which are continuing in the central part of the FRG. The tactics of waging war with toxic weapons are being tried out during the exercises. These operations indicate that the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc consider the use of this monstrous weapon of mass annihilation to be a possibility.

There have been an unprecedented number of accidents during the maneuvers. For example, a self-propelled U.S. vehicle carrying a "Lance" missile overturned on a high-speed autobahn near the town of Giessen in West Germany. Five servicemen were injured. There was a similar accident with a "hot" missile installation a few days ago. Three servicemen have already been killed and 54 men seriously injured in the autumn NATO exercises which began this month.

Public opinion in West European countries is seriously disturbed by these military "displays" which create a real threat to the population and whip up tension in Europe.

NATO ACTIVITIES POSE RISKS FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Portuguese Participation

LD221124 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 21 Sep 81

["Portugal and NATO": talk by Eduard Kovalev]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. The program of the second Pinto Balsemao government enshrines as a foreign policy principle Portugal's growing participation in NATO's political and military activities and a stand of unconditional support for the policies of the Reagan administration.

What consequences might the practical implementation of this principle entail for Portugal? Let us consider the problem, using as an example Portugal's participation in the recent naval exercises held under the leadership of the United States and NATO.

Only yesterday, 20 September, did the "Ocean Venture-81" exercise come to an end. Portuguese warships took part in its fourth stage. The largest in scale since World War II, the exercise covered a huge geographical area, from the southern Atlantic and Caribbean, off the coast of America, to the Mediterranean and Baltic seas off European shores.

Significantly, besides the main force constituted by the U.S. Navy the exercise involved the participation of warships from another six NATO allies, Portugal included, as well as Spain and several Latin American countries. This was, therefore, an obvious attempt to broaden NATO's sphere of action and draw into the United States' bellicose preparations even countries with no connections with the West's political and military bloc.

The exercise was of an openly provocative nature. To begin with, 300 U.S. Marines were landed at Guantanamo base, sited in Cuban territory and illegally occupied by the United States. As is known, this base is far from NATO's geographical zone which is confined at its southern end by the Tropic of Cancer. Secondly, these major naval maneuvers in the Caribbean have the appearance of a rehearsal for an invasion of the small island country of Grenada where power is held by leftwing forces. Thirdly, when carrying out maneuvers off the European coast, and especially in the Baltic and northern Atlantic, the warships of the United States and its NATO allies found themselves in the vicinity of the Soviet coast, where they engaged in a show of military muscle.

To all this one might add that "Ocean Venture-81" involved the participation of a total of 120,000 men, 1,000 aircraft and 250 warships. It is thus clear that both as far as the military manpower involved and the size of the area covered are concerned, these exercises went considerably beyond the limits of NATO's sphere of action. Although not formally held under the aegis of NATO, the exercises were under the leadership--strange though it may seem--of U.S. Admiral Train, commander of the NATO allied forces in the Atlantic.

It should also be said that besides this particular show of strength NATO is engaged in another three naval operations in the Atlantic, the "Magic Sword North" exercises off Norway, "Magic Sword South" in the North Sea and "Ocean Safari-81" in the Atlantic off the portuguese and Spanish coasts.

"Ocean Venture-81" was of such an openly provocative nature that it caused evident confusion in the capitals of several NATO countries. Thus Norway and Denmark declined to take part, precisely on the grounds that the exercise was going to be carried into regions outside NATO's sphere of action. Despite the disapproval by the NATO politicians in the Nordic countries of Washington's intention to extend the NATO sphere of action southwards, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig goes on declaring that the NATO military apparatus must go beyond its European boundaries.

Similar statements were made by Admiral Train in a lecture delivered at the Royal Belgian Institute of International Affairs, in which he propounded the notion that NATO is fully entitled to intervene anywhere on earth in the defense of the West's interests. Train siad that no clause in the North Atlantic Treaty stops the bloc from acting beyond the Tropic of Cancer, and that as far as NATO is concerned there are practically no limits to its sphere of action.

Train would thus like to extend NATO's sphere to all the world's oceans, and draw its allies--Portugal included, of course--into all the Pentagon's venturesome deeds.

Commenting recently on the far-reaching schemes of the American strategists and neo-politicians, the Lisbon weekly O JORNAL highlighted the danger that NATO's European members--Portugal doubtlessly included--might be drawn into taking part in joint operations with racist South Africa.

O JORNAL analyst Jose Manuel Fernandes reminded his readers that the U.S. designs are very similar to the plans being hatched in Portugal under the fascist regime. In effect, Adriano Moreira, a favourite disciple of Salazar's in the past and nowadays a member of parliament for the Social Democratic Center Party, a man who looks at all events through the Pentagon's spectacles, stressed recently at an international seminar held in Brazil that NATO's natural ally in the southern Atlantic is the free world's last stronghold in that part of the world--South Africa, in other words.

Andriano Moreira seems to regret that the United States took until now to notice South Africa. For his part, Franco Nogueira, who was foreign minister in the fascist regime, has long campaigned for the extension of NATO's sphere of action in the southern Atlantic, which would have helped the Salazar-Caetano regime to preserve its African colonies.

In the O JORNAL commentator's opinion, Washington's obvious interest in a rapprochement with the South African regime can only serve to compromise the European NATO countries in the eyes of Africans and Latin Americans. South Africa is a very tough bone for the United States' European allies to chew and it might easily split Atlantic solidarity.

As the British THE TIMES newspaper said a few days ago, citing the views of David Watt, director of the London-based International Affairs Institute, the attitude toward South Africa is rapidly becoming a new bone of contention between the United States and Western Europe.

We have highlighted only a few of the dangers risked by the NATO countries--Portugal included--if they unquestioningly follow the United States' lead. But this list seems sufficient to us. We believe that our listeners will be able to draw the necessary conclusions. Thank you for your attention. Until we meet again, dear friends.

Pressure on Greece, Cyprus

LD191940 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep, TASS--Even a cursory glance at the programme of the "Display Determination" exercises is enough for grasping their aims and tasks. They are meant as a rehearsal of an invasion of one of the Mediterranean countries. This is mentioned by the local press, says a dispatch by B. Lipovoy from Athens. The dispatch was published in today's IZVESTIYA. Suffice it to say that large units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, two aircraft carriers and a group of destroyers are used in the exercises. All ships and personnel of the U.S. naval bases in the eastern Mediterranean will also be put on the alert.

It is remarkable that the preparations for the exercises are accompanied by a broad propaganda campaign, the correspondent writes. Almost every day the radio station of the U.S. floating military base comes out with a torrent of threats against Mediterranean countries that refuse to follow in the wake of Washington's course. This shows that the coming exercises pursue also political aims. First of all it is attempted to exert pressure on the progressive forces of Greece and Cyprus.

The holding of military exercises off the shores of Greece now that the parliamentary elections in Greece are drawing nearer gives rise to serious concern, IZVESTIYA's Athens correspondent goes on. It should be noted that Washington makes no secret of the fact that it will not be indifferent to possible political changes in Greece. The Greek newspaper TO VIMA writes sarcastically that the U.S. Sixth Fleet joined in the election campaign. As to Cyprus, it annoyed Washington by having rejected the proposals on the settlement of the Cyprus problem that are being imposed on it by the United States and U.S. allies.

The provocative intriguing of the United States in the Mediterranean causes indignation of the public of Mediterranean countries, says the dispatch.

Spain's Entry

LD130752 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep, TASS--"The stubborness of the attempts to drag Spain into NATO is obvious, and the pressure exerted on that country by 'Atlantic' governments is constantly growing," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA' points out today.

The newspaper writes: "There are those who claim that Spain's entry into NATO constitutes a 'quite essential step' because of its integration into the 'Western community'. However, membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is quite unnecessary for any country to belong to the 'Western world'. Take, for instance, Austria, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland, the countries which undoubtedly belong to the 'Western community' but which are not members of NATO and which use national armed forces to ensure their defences. Incidently, they find it not so bad. At least they are free from 'block discipline' and 'Atlantic solidarity', which restrict the freedom of foreign policy and trade, economic and cultural relations with Eastern Europe like a straight jacket."

It is common knowledge, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on to say, that Spain, "having shaken off the bonds of the past, has been rapidly enhancing its prestige on the international scene by pursuing an independent foreign policy. It even secured the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory. But how firm these achievements will be if Spain joins NATO? The clarification of its concern by the Soviet Union is a natural event, one prompted solely by its striving to strengthen international security and promote detente. The Soviet Union has always sought to ensure that its relations with Spain develop on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and mutually-beneficial peaceful cooperation."

BRANDT INTERVIEWED ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

PM211531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "'To Secure a Sensible Policy From Washington'"]

[Text] Vienna, 15 Sep--In an interview in the newspaper ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], has advocated holding constructive talks between the USSR and the United States on problems of limiting arms and a reduction in the level of the East-West military balance. I am convinced that these talks will take place, he said.

Concerning questions of East-West relations, Brandt advocated that the West pursue a more realistic policy toward the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. I believe, the SPD chairman declared in particular, that it is necessary to heed the Soviet side's viewpoint considerably more frequently. It is also necessary to take a more business-like approach to matters, including those in the arms sphere, than is sometimes the case in the West. We must not arbitrarily maintain that the Russians are stronger than us in some particular sphere and at the same time forget those spheres in which the West is stronger.

Brandt pointed to the groundlessness of Western politicians' attempts to emphasize rivalry with the USSR in the military sphere in the hope that the Soviet Union "will not stand" such competition. I believe, he declared, that this is a mistaken opinion, and my conclusion is at odds with certain principles of current American policy.

The SPD chairman criticized Washington's economic and financial policy, which is harming the U.S. European partners. It seems to me that this policy of the new American President is even condemned in the United States, he pointed out. Brandt advocated that Europeans "decisively influence" Washington with a view to securing a more sensible policy from it.

DETENTE ATTACKED IN BUNDESTAG CSCE DEBATE

PM211441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "What the Deabte Has Shown"]

[Text] Bonn--The West German Bundestag has resumed its activity after the summer vacation. It has examined questions connected with the activity of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The resolution submitted by the parties of the ruling coalition--the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and the Free Democratic Party [FDP]--expresses support for the process initiated in Helsinki.

The document expresses the hope that the meeting in Madrid will end with the adoption of the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The resolution urges the Bonn Government to continue to make efforts to maintain dialogue between East and West.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has expressed himself in favor of continuing the detente process. He welcomed in this connection the forthcoming official visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A certain contradictoriness in the positions which emerged during the debate attracts attention.

The speeches delivered by representatives of the coalition were also distinguished by their duality. Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, for instance, noted that the Final Act has made it possible to achieve considerable success and has markedly eased the impact of international complications on Europe. At the same time he tried to place the responsibility for the tension which has arisen in the world upon the Warsaw Pact countries.

As for the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc, this time too, its speakers used the parliamentary rostrum for sharp attacks on the policy of detente.

CDU/CSU LEADERS VIOLAGE QUADRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

PM211443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 5

[Correspondent S. Zyubanov dispatch: "Contrary to Agreement"]

[Text] West Berlin, 15 Sep--The leaders of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] have once again embarked on the vicious path of deliberately violating the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

On 14 September this year they organized in the former Reichstag building a conference of prime ministers of the Federal Laender, where power lies in the hands of the CDU and the CSU. Furthermore, the next day the entire large CDU/CSU faction flew from Bonn to West Berlin to discuss at its session the question of the budget and of saving state funds. At the same time, of course, there was no mention in the Reichstag building of the possible saving of the hundreds of thousands of marks spent every year on these senseless "extramural sessions" 200 km from the FRG border. The CDU/CSU, as is known, does not spare the taxpayers' money if it is being spend for provocative purposes. The thing is that the Christian Democrats are trying perfidiously to circumvent the key provision of the Quadripartite Agreement, according to which West Berlin is not a constituent part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future.

Evidently the CDU/CSU still does not realize that, by ignoring one of the provisions which is not to its taste, it is jeopardizing the entire agreement, which is the basis of the city's peaceful development.

DECISIONS MADE AT STEADFASTNESS FRONT-PLO SUMMIT

PM221407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Cohesion Needed"]

[Text] Benghazi, 19 Sep--A conference of the leaders of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation countries and the PLO has ended here. Its participants examined the situation that has taken shape in the region as a result of the intensification of the U.S. hostile activity against the Arab countries, the implementation of the capitulationist Camp David agreements and the esclation of the American military presence in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

The conference expressed concern at the increasing aggressiveness of Israel, which has become the U.S. chief prop in the region in the struggle against the Arab countries' national progressive forces.

The final joint communique adopted by the conference participants points to the need to mobilize all the Arab nation's progressive forces to combat the common enemy -- American imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The communique emphasizes that the Arab countries must use all the economic resources at their disposal, including oil and their multibillion-dollar deposits in American banks, to oppose the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, which is aimed against the Arabs.

The conference decided: To call on the Arab countries at the upcoming conference of Arab countries' heads of state to take appropriate measures against Arab countries cooperating with As-Sadat's regime and Israel; to regard the United States as a country in a state of confrontation with the Arab nation; to regard the alliance between the United States and Israel as U.S. participation in the occupation of Palestine and other Arab lands; to view the U.S. military presence in the region as hostile to the Arab nation and to view it as their duty to resist and eliminate it; and to continue to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union and embark on talks with it with the aim of further developing the relations between the USSR and the Arab countries, which will make it possible to restore balance in the region.

SYRIA'S INTERNAL PROBLEMS, TIES WITH USSR NOTED

PM211359 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russia on 12 September carries on page 3, under the headline "Struggling Syria," a 1,400-word Damascus-Moscow report by Maj N. Melnik. The report, carried under the rubric "Travel Notes," comments favorably on Syria's "vigorous anti-imperialist course in the international arena," exemplified by its membership in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, opposition to "American imperialism's attempts to foist its diktat on the Arab peoples" and support for the Soviet Union's proposal for a Mideast conference "with all interested parties taking part, the PLO included." This course, Melnik says, is accompanied by "progressive transformations inside the country," among which he mentions the agrarian reform and the nationalization of various sectors of the economy. He continues: "The ruling Ba'th Party, the Syrian Communist Party and the other progressive organizations cooperating within the framework of the National Progressive Front are making efforts to deepen the process of social transformations in the interests of the broad masses of the people."

"All this is evoking malicious resistance from the forces of imperialism, Zionism and internal and external reaction. The reactionary Muslim Brotherhood organization, which gets support and material aid from the American, Israeli and Egyptian special services and carries out acts of sabotage and terror, has stepped up its activities. Israel is constantly issuing threats against Syria."

Melnik goes on to describe his visit, as a member of a "delegation of Soviet Armed Forces political personnel," to a school in Al-Qunaytirah and to the Euphrates Dam, "a symbol of Soviet-Syrian cooperation." "Everywhere we went we heard warm words of gratitude to the Svoiet Union from our Syrian friends," Melnik declares. He concludes:

"Syria is waging the struggle for a new future under difficult conditions. The forces of internal counterrevolution are fiercely resisting the progressive transformations and trying to destabilize the situation in the country. However, the Syrian leadership's determination to continue to travel the chosen path and the aid to Syria from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will certainly enable the Syrian people to emerge as victors in that struggle."

SYRIA'S TALAS MEETS WITH USTINOV, DEPARTS

JN221448 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep (SANA)--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and defense minister, met here this morning with Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet minister of defense.

General Talas and his delegation left Moscow for Damascus this afternoon. He was seen off by Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; ranking Soviet officers; Bisharah Kharuf, Syrian charge d'affaires in Moscow; Syrian Military Attache Mut'ib al-'Abdallah and the Syrian Embassy staff.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION LINKED TO U.S. PLANS

LD140637 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep, TASS--The South African racists strive to create a buffer zone in the south of Angola by installing there the terrorist puppet UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] grouping headed by traitor Savimbi, Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRAVDA today.

Acting hand-in-hand with the enemies of Angola are the Chinese hegemonists, the article says. Savimbi boasts that he received from China 550 tons of weapons in the course of one year alone.

The expansionist ambitions of the South African Republic are a component part of the plans of U.S. imperialism, which strives to preserve domination in South Africa, the Indian Ocean zone and strengthen the last strongholds of racism and apartheid. The U.S. administration has openly teamed up with the racist regime in Africa.

This policy carries blood and death to the people of Angola. In the course of the latest incursion by the aggressor, thousands of Angolans were killed and injured, many towns and villages were reduced to ashes, nearly 130,000 people were forced to flee from the area of combat operations and lost their means of subsistence, the commentary says.

The alliance of the racists with U.S. imperialism is directed at protracting the unlawful occupation of the apartheid regime in Namibia, preserving the latter as a staging area for fresh aggressive actions against the African peoples.

The racists and imperialists hope to bleed the young republic white, intimidate the Angolan people, make it give up support for the Namibian patriots. But their plans are doomed to a failure! Angola's cause is a righteous one, the entire progressive mankind sides with it.

CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL LAUDS USSR TIES

LD151738 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--"The present stage of the development of our revolution is one of national, democratic and people's revolution," says Jean Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya.

The member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour has published an article in the monthly PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN (PARTY LIFE), dealing with the leading and guiding role of the Congolese Party of Labour in the country's life. "Our revolution," he says, "is aimed at establishing the power of an overwhelming majority of the people and relies upon broad masses. Our revolution seeks to lay down economic, social and cultural foundations for the stage of the socialist revolution, to prepare objective and subjective conditions, to unite and mobilize on the construction of new life impoverished masses under the banner of the proletariat and its vanguard--the Congolese Party of Labour."

Jean Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya noted that the Congolese Party of Labour has "close and multilateral cooperation both on the party and state level" with socialist countries. "Friendly relations are developing between the Congolese Party of Labour and the CPSU. Our party's views on principal international problems and questions of the construction of socialism coincide. We try to strengthen and broaden economic cooperation with socialist countries."

"The cause of the further strengthening of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo," he says, "was promoted by an official friendly visit to Moscow by Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President of the People's Republic of Congo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Denis Sassou-Nguesso."

"The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Moscow has become a foundation for the strengthening and development of Soviet-Congolese relations, both countries' solidarity in the joint struggle against neocolonialism, for peace and social progress."

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS MADAGASCAR

PM221629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On the visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, paid an official return visit to the Democratic Republic of Madgascar 3 through 10 September at the invitation of the National People's Assembly.

The delegation was received by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona.

In addition to Antananarivo the Soviet parliamentary delegation members visited Antsirabe city and the Mahajanga, familiarized themselves with the life, creative labor, creativity and art of the Malagasy people and exchanged opinions with the leaders of decentralized enterprises.

During the meeting with the chairman of the National People's Assembly, Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, members of the Permanent Bureau and deputies of the Malagasy National People's Assembly, the USSR parliamentarians were informed about the Malagasy socialist revolution and familiarized themselves with the structure and activity of the National People's Assembly, its commissions and the organs of local self-government, and also with the international ties of Madagascar's supreme organ.

The delegation was also informed about the most important measures being implemented in Madagascar in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres and about the main trends in the domestic and foreign policy of the Malagasy state.

The members of the Soviet delegation appraised highly the efforts of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, the Malagasy Parliament, the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the government, aimed at carrying out progressive transformations, strengthening the national economy and developing education and health care in their country.

It was also noted that Madagascar's peace-loving foreign policy and its support for the national liberation movement and for the anti-imperialist and anticolonial struggle have earned it broad authority in the international arena and primarily among the liberated countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the socialist community countries.

For its part, the Soviet delegation familarized the Malagasy parliamentarians with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and described the main strands of USSR domestic and foreign policy and the work of the organs of people's power to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Malagasy side appraised highly the Soviet Union's role in strengthening peace, international security and detente and in giving help to the peoples' liberation struggle. The Malagasy leaders and parliamentarians declared their support for the peace initiatives contained in the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," which rightly points out that parliaments possess the necessary prerogatives and authority to seek effectively to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament by means of talks.

Both sides declared their condemnation of the decision to start production of the neutron weapon, which is an especially barbarous means of mass destruction. They condemned the provocative actions of the imperialist forces and their minions aimed at frustrating the aspiration of the peoples of the countries of the Indian Ocean basin to make this ocean a zone of peace.

The sides stated that bilateral Soviet-Malagasy relations, which are being built on the principles of friendship, trust, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, international solidarity and mutually advantageous cooperation, are developing successfully in the political, socioeconomic and cultural spheres. They advocated the expansion of the ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Malagasy National People's Assembly as an important element in the development of Soviet-Malagasy relations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed heartfelt gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality shown it on friendly Malagasy soil.

LIBERIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO GILASHVILI

PM180813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Francis T. Petiquoi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia, presented his credentials to P.G. Gilashivili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the Kremlin on 11 September.

The ambassador was accompanied by Counselor (M. Kelli) and other embassy diplomatic staff.

Present on the Soviet side were M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; V.A. Likhachev, department chief at the USSR Foreign Ministry; A.F. Borunkov, deputy department chief at the USSR Foreign Ministry; and other officials.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between P.G. Gilashvili and Francis T. Petiquoi, a friendly talk took place with the participation of M.P. Georgadze and I.N. Zemskov.

ILICHEV GIVES LUNCH FOR TANZANIAN ENVOY

PM230817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--On 17 September USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev held a luncheon in honor of Paul Ndobo, Tanzanian ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his departure for home.

MOLDAVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PM211543 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 1

[ATEM report: "Information Report on Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Kishinev on 8 September.

Comrade S. K. Gross, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum "On Measures to Improve Trade, Public Catering and Consumer Services for the Population in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations."

The following comrades spoke in the debate on the report: V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of Kishinev Gorkom; A.S. Kishlar, first secretary of Orgeyevskiy Raykom; G.D. Gsak, chairman of the Beltsy Gopispolkom; M.I. Cholak, Moldavian SSR minister of trade; N.G. Organ, chief zootechnician of Brichanskiy Rayon's XIX Syezd KPSS Kolkhoz; N.F. Bondarchuk, first secretary of Bendery Gorkom; A.I. Chekoy, Moldavian SSR minister of the food industry; I.V. Kuskevich, Moldavian SSR minister of consumer services; V.I. Kokhanskiy, secretary of the Moldavian Republic Council of Trade Unions; V.N. Bardish, Moldavian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming; V.S. Solovyeva, director of Tiraspol's 40-Letiye VLKSM sewn goods production association; P.D. Kostin, chairman of the Moldavian Potrebsoyuz board.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question discussed.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

RASHIDOV ACTIVITIES IN TASHKENT REPORTED

PM211427 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 11 September publishes on page one a 500-word UZTAG report entitled "Excellent Quality for Melons" on the closing day of the "traditional republic melon growers' competition" in Tashkent on 10 September. The report noted that the display was visited by "Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee," who noted the need to "accelerate development rates for all agricultural sectors."

The same issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA publishes on page one an 800-word UZTAG report entitled "Important Social Task" on a 10 September republic health protection conference held in Tashkent. The report notes that "Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, participated in the work of the conference," which reportedly discussed measures for further improving the medical service of the republic's population in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

KIRILENKO RESPONDS TO BIRTHDAY WELL-WISHERS

PM211411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] To the PRAVDA editorial board

I deeply thank all the organizations, institutions, comrades and friends who congratulated me on my 75th birthday and high state award.

[Signed] A.P. Kirilenko

EQUIPMENT FAILURES HANDICAPPING OIL INDUSTRY

PM211403 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 1

[V. Kremer, deputy editor for heavy industry."Economic Review": "The Drillers' Arsenal"; passage in capitals published in boldfaced type]

[Excerpts] The 26th CPSU Congress decisions envisaged the further steady growth of the oil industry. It is planned to raise annual "black gold" extraction to 620-645 million tons by the end of the 5-year plan. This means that thousands of new wells have to be constructed and more than 100,000 km of rock have to be drilled.

During the 5-year period the oilmen will have to increase drilling some 70 to 80 percent in order to create new extraction capacities. This is an unprecedented rate of increase. Almost the entire increase has to take place in areas with difficult natural and climatic conditions set apart from major industrial centers: West Siberia, the country's European north and west Kazakhstan. These regions will have to make up for the natural decline in oil extraction at fields which are past their prime and provide the planned increase.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has made a simple calculation: If the well construction rate is to stay at today's level an extra 450-500 drilling teams will have to be recruited. That is, their number will have to be increased by more than one-third. Counting the essential maintenance staff, we are talking about tens of thousands of new working people.

It is clearly impractical to talk about such a large increase in the number of drillers in the present manpower situation. The only thing to do is to sharply increase the AVERAGE output of the drilling teams.

The successful fulfillment of oil extraction plans depends largely on supplying the drillers with modern technology and equipment. Figuratively speaking, today's and tomorrow's oil is on the cutting edge of the bit.

Collectives at many allied enterprises are making a considerable contribution to the retooling of the sector. The Uralmash association is setting an example. At the request of the oilmen it has rapidly organized production of the highly productive 3000-EUK drilling rig which is specially designed for multiple drilling in Siberia. One-half of the drilling teams in Tyumenskaya Oblast already have this rig. Drillers of the Urals-Volga area are praising the all-purpose rigs manufactured in Volgograd.

But, generally speaking, the renewal of the rig pool is too slow. Around one-third of the rigs are of "pensionable" age and have served their time. Their number is particularly large in the old regions. Patched up again and again, they are not providing the requisite productivity.

At first glance this may not appear too bad: The modern equipment goes primarily to places where it gives the highest return. But it should not be forgotten that while the Tyumen north currently provides one-half of Soviet oil, nearly all the remaining half comes from the old regions. New capacities must be commissioned there in order to maintain a proper extraction level and prevent it from falling substantially.

There have been considerable changes in drilling gear in recent years. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Drilling Equipment (ASRIDE) has created low-speed turbodrills and bottom-hole screw engines [vintovyye zaboynyye dvigateli] and stronger types of bits. At the institute one can consult the records of trials from which it is easy to see that a veritable technical revolution in drilling is close: The bit footage will double. But at the fields themselves the attitude toward these innovations is cooler, the reason being--the poor quality of manufacture.

"Some years ago we were ordered to try out new bits with sealed, oil-filled bearings, manufactured at the ASRIDE experimental plant," R. Nasyrov, drilling foreman from Nefteekamsk in the Bashkirskaya ASSR, writes to the editor. "On the first well drilling progress was unprecedented: 613 meters on one bit. But now this item is arriving in large batches from the Verkhneserginskiy drilling bit plant in Sverdlovskaya Oblast. And what do you think? The footage achieved by the mass-produced version of the new bit shows a reduction of more than 90 percent. Strictly speaking, nearly 90 percent of the bits should be sent back because they are obviously defective and need extra work done on them."

The drillers are not happy either about the durability of the screw engines produced by Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building Enterprises. The turbine drill will go on for 900 hours, whereas the new engine generally operates for less than 100 at the bottom hole. Moreover, it is impractical to use it at great depths.

Serious apprehension is being expressed in the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry: Unless the durability of the low-speed engines is increased the sector will be in a very awkward situation. By the end of the 5-year plan production of the engines should constitute more than one-half of overall output.

But the most acute questions today is pipes. Last year the oilmen's losses due to defects in casings and drilling pipes exactly doubled and exceeded R10 million. That depsite the setting up of entire shops in oil regions to check pipes before they go down into the well. For example, at the Main Administration for the Petroleum and Gas Industry in Tyumenskaya Oblast, where the cadre situation is difficult anyway, hundreds of people are employed on this work. They check 8 out of 10 pipes as they arrive. As a result tens of thousands of tons of expensive and scarce metal products are rejected.

Out in the oilfields one often hears the words: "If there's a well then there'll be oil." Indeed, the fate of the oil 5-year plan depends to a decisive extent on the rate of construction of extraction capacities. In the first 7 months of the year drilling teams provided extraction workers with 179 wells in excess of the plan and drilled an extra 330,000 meters of rock. But these successes must not give rise to complacency. As we have seen, the drillers still have many untapped reserves and complex problems which must be solved in order to achieve the higher targets.

SOLOMENTSEV ATTENDS MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SESSION

PM230749 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Collegium Meets"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry Collegium took place at the Ministry on 11 September with leaders of industrial associations and directors general of production associations of the republic patricipating.

The results of the industry's work over the first 8 months of the ear and tasks for insuring the fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan were examined at the collegium session. Great attention was paid during the discussion to the further enhancement of production efficiency, to increasing the output and improving the quality of consumer goods, and to the economic expenditure of raw and semifinished materials and of fuel and energy resources in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, addressed the collegium meeting and participated in its work.

FALL HARVESTING, PLOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

PM221519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Fall Plowing Underway"]

[Text] As of Monday 14 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested on 111.1 million hectares in the country--93 percent of the total sown area--and 109.1 million hectares had been threshed--98 percent of the total harvest to date.

Pulse crops had been harvested on an area of 5 million hectares and corn had been harvested on an area of 14.8 million hectares, including 755,000 hectares of grain corn. Sugar beet and potatoes had been harvested on an area of 799,000 hectares and 1.1 million hectares respectively. Sunflowers had been harvested on an area of 255,000 hectares. Vegetables had been harvested on an area of 478,000 hectares--38 percent of the total sown area.

Winter crops had been sown on an area of 25.8 million hectares and fall plowing had been completed on an area of 41.6 million hectares--14.8 million hectares more than by the same date last year.

The speed of grain harvesting and of a number of other field operations remained high. In the space of a week, for example, 8 million hectares of grain were threshed. The time lag between harvesting and threshing is negligible. Grain is still lying in windrows on just 2 million hectares. Experts point out that this timelag is the smallest for some years.

Fall plowing is also underway on a large area. This operation, which is of great importance for next year's harvest, is also proceeding rapidly and is well up on last year. Many pace-setting farms and rayons have made it a rule to perform all operations in an integrated manner and not to allow any delay between grain harvesting and soil preparation. Detachments and links to prepare the soil for sowing next year's crop are therefore an important element in complexes organized on the lines of those in Ipatovskiy Rayon.

This operation has been well organized on farms in the Tatarskaya, Mordovskaya and Chuvashkaya ASSR's; Ulyanovskaya, Penzenskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts; and in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine and Belorussia. Farms here are trying to apply as much organic fertilizer as possible in the course of plowing.

In the Russian Federation, where harvesting is drawing to a close in the east, 3.8 million hectares of grain were threshed in a week and in Kazakhstan 3.9 million hectares, mostly in the virgin lands, were threshed. Another week like that and Kazakhstan can finish the harvest.

Among those who acquitted themselves well in threshing in the last 7 days were farms in Kokchetavskaya Oblast--824,000 hectares; Kustanayskaya Oblast--815,000 hectares; Tselinogradskaya Oblast--641,000 hectares; and Turgayskaya Oblast--559,000 hectares. These are in Kazakhstan. In the Russian Federation machine operators in Altayskiy Kray threshed 712,000 hectares of grain crops and machine operators in Novosibirskaya and Omskaya Oblasts threshed 373,000 hectares and 308,000 hectares respectively.

Virgin land farmers also know the value of early fall plowing. The majority of farms in the virgin lands are therefore moving soil cultivation equipment into the fields immediately after combining. Farming in the virgin lands has certain special features but the good old maxim "till your fields early and you'll get a good crop" holds true there too.

Operations have accelerated slightly in Krasnoyarskiy Kray--404,000 hectares of grain were threshed there during the week. Grain has still to be harvested on an area of a million hectares there however. Some 3.1 million hectares have still to be harvested in the East Siberian Region as a whole. The weather there has recently been mainly favorable.

(Only in the eastern part of Krasnoyarskiy Kray, in some parts of Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts, and in the Buryatskaya ASSR has rain made harvesting more difficult). Nevertheless, the slow progress of harvesting--just 709,000 hectares of grain crops were threshed in the whole of the region during the week--is alarming, since the fall bad weather and frosts could come any time.

Rye harvesting is drawing to a close in the country. Some 7 million hectares have been harvested. Millet and buckwheat harvesting is still in progress. Millet has been harvested on an area of 2.2 million hectares, 2.1 million hectares of which has been threshed. Millet harvesting was completed in good time by farms with large areas sown to the crop in Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Penzenskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray, and in the Bashkirskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's.

Buckwheat harvesting has been completed in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Farms in Saratovskaya, Penzenskaya, Ryazanskaya, Orlovskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts and in the Udmurtskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's have not long to go.

Harvesting of grain corn is progressing appreciably faster than last year. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Uzbekistan have harvested 87 percent of the area sown to the crop.

Rice has been harvested on an area of 108,000 hectares, including 61,500 hectares in the Russian Federation. These figures are also up on the same time last year.

Sales of grain to the state are on the increase.

According to local reports, purchases of durum and prize [tsennyye] wheats, buckwheat, millet, corn and brewing barley are higher than they were this time last year.

Now it is time to harvest the late crops. This is usually done under adverse conditions and is made difficult by wet spells. The weather has been moderately warm in most parts of the country's European territory in the last 7 days but now it has turned colder and various regions are having wet spells. This is, as it were, a warning to those harvesting late crops.

In recent days kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been harvesting sugar beet at a fair rate. Some 799,000 hectares of the crop have now been harvested; 25 percent of the area allotted to this crop in the Ukraine, just under 20 percent in the RSFSR, and 44 percent in Moldavia have been lifted.

The area harvested to date is 558,000 hectares up on this time last year.

In cotton-growing regions the warm weather of the past few days has helped the bolls to open and created good conditions in which to work. The cotton plants are now being defoliated everywhere. Harvesting is making swift progress in Azerbaijan and in a number of areas in Uzbekistan. Mass machine harvesting has begun in Turkmenistan.

The country's machine operators harvested potatoes on an area of 730,000 hectares last week. Vegetables have now been harvested on an area of 478,000 hectares--38 percent of the total area sown to vegetables in the country. Potatoes and other vegetables are still being procured and dispatched to the union fund.

Scrupulous concern for next year's harvest has been one of the distinguishing features of the current agricultural year. Some 25.8 million hectares have been sown (mostly at the optimum time) in winter crops. This operation has been completed on most farms in the non-chernozem zone and the Central Chernozem Region, the Volga-Vyatka Region of the RSFSR, and in Kharkovskaya and Sumskaya Oblasts.

Work is in full swing in the fields in September. There is not much time left to get everything finished. The farmer is taking care of next year's harvest by harvesting this year's in a proprietorial manner.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-22 SEP

LD230248 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21-22 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parantheses at the end of each item.

21 September

Machine operators in Penzenskaya Oblast are completing tilling the soil in an area of around 1.5 million heactares. Particular care has been devoted to plowing lands to be sown in sugar beet. Farms which have finished fieldwork are overhauling machinery. (0200 GMT)

Plowing is being completed in good time in Mariyskaya non-chernozem zone. Eighty percent of the area has been plowed. This year, for the first time in the republic, the quality of work on autumn preparation of the soil was made directly dependent on the farmers' wages: This stabilizes their labor. (0600 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter grain crops is underway on Stavropolskiy fields. The autumn covering of seed by sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the kray is to be carried out on an area of 1.7 million hectares. The plan for the sale of the grain to the state has been significantly overfulfilled this year. (0800 GMT)

Siberia: Threshing of groat crops is being carried out on the last hectares by farms of Altayskiy. New sorts of buckwheat proved to be particularly reliable: That is the "Chesninskaya" and "Krasnaoushinskaya": the "Saratovskaya-2" brand of millet was also reliable. Kuban: Almost a quarter million tons of sugar beet was delivered to reception points by the farmers of Krasnodarksiy Kray. Ten thousand tons of sugar have already been produced since the beginning of the season. (1000 GMT)

The harvesting of cereal crops today was completed on the fields in Kazakhstan--these occupied 25 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

22 September

Potato harvesting has been completed on farms outside towns in Kurganskaya Oblast. Tubers [beetroots] were gathered on an area of more than 2,000 hectares. Around 12,000 tons of potatos were stored. (0130 GMT)

Uzbekistan cotton farmers summed up socialist competition for the mid-part of September. More than 800,000 tons of cotton reached the republic's reception points. Tadzhikistan: cotton harvest rates are picking up. In all in the republic to date more than 120,000 tons of cotton were procured. Omskaya: Almost 1 million hectares of autumn land have been plowed here: more than half the allotted area. Ten million tons of sugar beet roots reached the sugar refineries of the Ukraine. The lifting and transportation of roots is proceeding well ahead of schedule in Zhitomirskaya, Kiyevskaya and Ternopolskaya Oblasts. The refining of sugar beet is being carried out round the clock by all 190 refineries of the republic. (0400 GMT)

Half of the area of corn was harvested to date in Checheno-Ingushskaya. The rates of work are up on last year. This year the northern regions of the country, such as Tyumenskaya, Kemerovskaya, Chitinskaya, Buryatskaya will receive 50,000 tons of select corn seed grain. This is double the planned amount. (0600 GMT)

Interview with (Viktor Ivanovich Skvernyak), secretary of the Crimskiy Obkom, on agricultural work in the oblast: The harvest of cereal crops was completed in the oblast. The harvest is not bad. The average yield was 28 quintals per hectare. All the straw has been gathered and stacked at livestock farms. Plowing is now in progress. Winter fodder and grain crops are also being sown. Rice is being harvested. Yields so far obtained show that many farms are getting over 50 quintals of rice per hectare. (1000 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops was completed in Lithuania. Rye and winter wheat occupy almost 500,000 hectares, much more than last year.(1100 GMT)

ALIYEV SPEECHES TO AZERBAIJAN COTTONGROWERS

WA231153 [Editorial report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 6, 8, and 9 September publishes a series of AZERINFORM reports on the activities and speeches of G.S. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at the zonal conferences of the leaders of cotton-growing rayons and farms held in Barda and Sabirabad on 4-5 September.

In Bardinskiy Rayon, the conference reportedly discussed arable and livestock farming tasks and socialist pledges for 1981. Problems relating to the harvest and other agricultural work were examined at the conference in Sabirabadskiy Rayon.

In his speeches to the conference, G. A. Aliyev notes agricultural and industrial successes, warns against complacency, and indicates unutilized reserves. He calls for speedier harvesting and attention to working and leisure conditions, and material incentives. He notes possible produce shortages elsewhere in the USSR and asserts that personal plots can be a great help in making up for the shortfall. Aliyev levels serious charges against Azerbaijan's Azerittifak [Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions] and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and outlines tasks to improve stockraising.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF BAYKAL AREA URGED

PM220815 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 and 7 September publishes on page 2 the two parts, totaling 4,000 words, of a report headlined "The Baykal-Amur Railroad's Rural Shop" from a group of special correspondents headed by S. Vtorushin. The report emphasizes the need and the potential for agricultural development of the zone around the railroad, where "the population will increase rapidly." The correspondents note deficiencies in land reclamation capacities in the area and declare "there is a need for assistance from the USSR and RSFSR Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources." Other difficulties include: the unfinished road to Uoyan, which the correspondents urge Gosplan to complete; shortages of lime and fertilizers; selection work and seed growing; and the shortage of rural houing.

ESTONIA'S VAYNO, UPSI ON LIVESTOCK RAISING

PM211405 [Editorial Report] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 5 September carries on page 1 two ETA reports on speeches delivered by K.G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Estonian CP Central Committee first secretary, and A.B.I. Upsi, Estonian CP Central Committee secretary, at the Third Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum, date and place not specified. The 4,000-word report of Vayno's speech, entitled "A Shock Front in the Countryside," lays stress on raising livestock efficiency, making greater use of the "individual sector" and reducing harvest waste. Vayno asserts that yields improved during the 10th 5-Year Plan despite "unfavorable" weather and that there is potential for further improvement.

The 5,000-word abridged report of Upsi's speech, entitled "On Measures to Further Increase the Efficiency of the Republic's Stockraising in the Light of the 26th Congress Decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Instructions on Transforming Stockraising into a Shock Front in the Countryside," stresses the need to increase meat and milk production and indicates areas of particularly "unsatisfactory" work in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Upsi outlines current 1981 production figures and measures to bring production up to target, and calls on farms' party and trade union organizations to pay "greater attention" to organizing socialist competition in stockraising.

OBITUARY PUBLISHED FOR AIR FORCE GENERAL KHAKHALOV

PM211345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 4

[Obituary of V.N. Khakhalov]

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Avn Vadim Nikolayevich Khakhalov, who devoted all his conscious life to selfless service of the Soviet motherland and the Communist Party cause, has died tragically at the age of 48 in the performance of his official duties.

In responsible flying command positions V.N. Khakhalov discharged his party and military duty with a sense of great responsibility and made a considerable contribution to training and educating aviation cadres and increasing the combat readiness of air force and air defense units and formations.

[Signed] P.S. Kutakhov, L.I. Batekhin, A.N. Yefimov, G.P. Skorikov, S.V. Golubev, V.V. Reshetnikov, M.N. Mishuk, V.Z. Skubilin, V.S. Loginov, A.N. Volkov

ALIYEV ADDRESSES MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING

LD182102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Today the workers of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia solemnly marked the 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District.

Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; and Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, took part in the celebrations of this significant date and spoke at the solemn meeting in Tbilisi.

SENTRY DISARMS INTRUDER AT MILITARY SITE

PM221347 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 September publishes on page 3 a 200-word report by Col V. Soldatov from the Far Eastern Military District, on an incident involving Pvt Aleksandr Viktorovich Ivanov, a military driver from "N" unit, who was "on duty at a guard post at an important military site" one night when he was attacked by an intruder, who stabbed him. "Overcoming the pain, Private Ivanov entered into single combat with the criminal," who stabbed him twice more. Private Ivanov reportedly disarmed the intruder and "pinned him to the ground with submachine gun fire" until help arrived.

The paper also carries the text of a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Private Ivanov the medal "for valor" for his actions.